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TERMS:

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

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Consumption Scare Not Wenten.

The present is a good time to go slow in spending State money for buying and killing cows according to the tuberculosis test. It is a period of new experiments and unsettled theory. It is not even certain that tuberculous milk and meat can give the disease to human beings. Speaking of the destruction of such milk and meat, Koch, the German authority says: "Such measures would be very costly, because of the compensation which would have to be paid for animals judicially seized, and on account of the immense quantity of milk which would have to be inspected. It is, however, decidedly more fitting not to lay out a sum of this kind for something which is far from being established, but to apply it rather to such measures as must with certainty lead to a decline of human tuberculosis."

That is to say, this great specialist be-lieves more will be accomplished for the present by fighting the disease in human subjects than by trying to prevent it through destroying cattle and milk. It is, in fact, the belief of this great scientist that human consumption is not caught from cattle. But this point is far from being settled.

Meanwhile, American scientists are having good success thus far in making cattle proof against tuberculosis by a kind of vaccination. If their plan can be made simple and practical, it will prove a great aid in driving out the dreaded disease from the animal world and also from among mankind. There is evidently much still to be learned about tuberculosis. Meanwhile, the only sensible policy is one of moderation ong the cattle owners. Of on the part of officials and of education and course the had cases, such as are evident on examination, should be disposed of. But there is nothing in the present state of undisputed knowledge to warrant destruction of animals apparently sound. It is far from impossible that these may yet be successfully treated and cured with some modifica-tion of the vaccination method. Certainly there is no present basis for another tuberculosis scare. Rather the conditions are hopeful, and point to a gradual improvement of the whole situation.

## Talk with Professor Cooley.

The agricultural college at Amherst evidently is in a flourishing and expanding condition. From a few minutes conversation with Prof. F. E. Cooley, it was gathered that the short course in dairying this winter is being taken by twenty-eight students. The course is under the direction of Professor Brooks, who instructs in all the details of dairy farming and the routine work of the dairy and creamery.

A popular new instructor is Mr. De La

Sheldon, formerly of the Ames Agricultural College, Iowa. Another new instructor is F. R. Brown of Ashfield, who has charge of the Babcock Tester work. H. L. Knight of the agricultural college class of 1902 has charge of the chemical work in the dairy laboratory. Professor Cooley delivers four lectures a week on dairy farming. The new course in poultry farming, five weeks, bee culture, two weeks, and landscape gardening, promises to be both successful

Speaking of the recent developments in management. Professor Cooley alluded to a new apparatus for the ripening of cream, which consists of a metallic coil lled with steam and used as a orm heating and mixture than by ethod of applying heat from e of this kind could be contrived, probably cost as much for single as to buy one of the manu-

Ade pment of butter making, which might become important, was cture of freshly churned, sweet cream This kind of butter was very ad was liked by an increasing tourists, who had become used to it while veling in foreign countries, and ready a large demand for it in large like New York and Boston. ry would be able and willing to supply soon as the demand became It was a product that must be sun fresh, and hence the local

The

ld be free from distant compe-

their new dining-hall, recently opened; a vast improvement over the unsuitable build-

yielded only 120 pounds of butter, worth \$26 per year, with perhaps \$4 worth of skim-milk, making a total of \$30. A cow should owner would be far better off to sell a herd of ten such cows and buy five good ones. The difference in the profits between good The difference in the profits between good tion; tillage is manuring. He gave a number grow the canes that are to bear fruit. As board of health people claim, that the cows and poor ones was far greater than most of the farmers realized. Professor Cooley had a herd of ten cows, which averaged 7197 5-10 pounds of milk in a year, of rotation; it has always shown a much of the difference in the profits between good tion; tillage is manuring. He gave a number grow the canes that are to bear fruit. As the fruit is grown on two-year-old wood, a should not be divided between two separates that are to bear fruit. As the fruit is grown on two-year-old wood, a should not be divided between two separates of rotation; it has always shown a much out back to one or two buds, one of them to

ence," said Professor Sanborn, "I can confidently say that intensive farming pays." Machinery must take the place of mu activity. "Without it," said the speaker,

Professor Sanborn said he had solved the problem of plant food. Tillage is fertiliza-

The side branches may be allowed to run noticed. Cut these back to two buds the are ingenious, alert, untiring, and must b first year, and the next year to about four met in a manner equally determined and or five. It is from these buds that will persistent. It is probably true, as the

along the wires, but only one to each, the others being broken or cut off as soon as noticed. Cut these bear to the solution of the solution o hit hard by the national law, but they are and to dodge the penalty and tax. They

of buildings, Professor Cooley thought, should be a combined horticultural-agricultural building. At present there are no sufficient facilities for the apparatus, specimens and recitation rooms required for these branches of instruction.

One reason for former low prices of butter, thought Professor Cooley, was the poor quality of the butter and cheese. The market had been spoiled by poor stuff, and the ought to possess. Every acre of his arabic land, four hundred acres, in fertilized. The wast should trun up the post, but not care ought to be worth a hundred dollar bill renew the posts after some years, and long quality of the butter and cheese. The market had been spoiled by poor stuff, and the ought to possess. Every rotten the post after some years, and long to possess. The market had been spoiled by poor stuff, and the ought to possess. Every rotten the post after some years, and long to posses with a posses of the post of the post of the post after some years, and long to posses. The market had been spoiled by poor stuff, and the ought trouble in already shown his zeal and efficiency during that regard was that they were too heavy for the few weeks he has been in office, having in the tregard was that they were too heavy for the few weeks he has been in office, having in the few weeks he has been in office, having the first the few weeks he has been in office, having the first the few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office, having the first time few weeks he has been in office HON. L. H. KERRICK.

From a Shepherd's Note Book.

Sheep naturally drink more often than attle and should have water convenient.
On most farms, material goes to waste that would keep a small flock of sheep a part of the time.
The Missouri Experiment Station found

by weighing tests that the average birth weight of a lamb is eleven pounds.

At four months of age the young lamb should be a good market animal, if properly

Sheep are good stock for the orchard, and too many are not usually kept.

Fatten aged ewes and sell to the butcher. Some breeders add a little copperas to the

salt for the breeding ewes.

Linseed meal is an excellent tonic, if a little is added to the other grain. For the good of the sheep, and for the good of ourselves, we should not shear for the shows before April 1, and that is a good time to shear show sheep. We gain nothing by shearing earlier where we have good

udges, and we are getting better judges

#### Experience with Polish Help.

In the manufacturing cities of the Connecticut valley is a numerous population of Polanders, some of whom will accept farm work. Farmers in the neighborhood have been experimenting in this line with varied

.At the recent farmers' Grange meeting in East Hampton, L. W. West of Hadley was enthusiastic in his approval of Polish help, both men and women. He thought it a good plan for the young farmers to learn some-thing of the Polish language. He said six hundred words would make a fair equipment of directing work, and a young man orght to be able to learn two words a day. Mr. West considered Poles not only the most available help, but the best help, even if others were available. He said a Polish man would save \$150 a year and a Polish girl \$125, and be ready in three or four years to buy a farm. And that, said Mr. West, is just what they are doing. They are buying farms and making them pay, because night sets the only limit to the

and women work in the fields. They are especially successful in raising onions.

The testimony of selectman J. F. Burt was not favorable to Polish help. Mr. Robinson of Sunderland said the Poles were doing so well in raising onions on land which they hired at \$40 an acre for a year, that it was necessary to pay \$18 to \$20 for Polish help not worth more than \$14 or \$15. He was rather disinclined to praise Polish help, and thought they had a dubious language. A man might do what he could with it, and then if he sent a Pole after a itchfork the man would be as likely as not o bring a wrench. Mr. Frost of the Eastnampton town farm said he had a Polish man one season, and it took three months to build him up. He thought the Pole's feed-ing capacity was against him, if one might judge from this man's eating eight potatoes

at one meal. Mrs. C. A. Judd of South Hadley announced that she had a jewel of a girl, who had been in the family three years. This girl was a Pole, and she agreed with Mrs. Barstow that Poles were the most desirable of the girls still available. In fact, it was eless to think of hiring Irish, French or American girls, because of the proximity of Holyoke. Mrs. Judd replied to a question that she paid \$3.50 a week. She thought that paying good wages had much to do with securing and keeping good help.

Three hundred acres of onions are grown nnually in Sunderland, Mass., and they are marketed from August to April, being kept through the winter in storage buildings when a rising market is anticipated. According to the statements of H. C. Sanderson, a prominent grower of Sunderland, the outlay for a crop of onions is not so great as that required for a crop of tobacco. The raising of tobacco requires glass for starting the young plants, machine-setters, special wagons and expensive barns. The days when Connecticut seed leaf was considered all that tobacco need to be are passed. Now particular shades and delicate quality are demanded, and the improved topacco is susceptible to many varieties of inury from the time it is set out to the time it is finally marketed. Thirty to \$40 will buy the tools required for onion raising, and \$5 to \$6 an acre buy the seed. No expensive processes for curing are required. The crop may be sold from the field if prices are ht, or may be stored at small expense. Mr. Sanderson declares that when he started farming he paid for his farm mostly by a three or four years, but the mortgage did not grow any less. He turned to onion raising, and the mortgage melted away with gra-ifying celerity. He had been growing onions for thirty years, and sel-



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of a cow would be to say, if an average cow yielded \$30 worth of butter, a cow yielding three times as much would be worth \$90, but in reality, the better oow is worth more than \$90. His own cows yield a net profit of \$40 per year. He reckoned that a cow was worth three times her net profit plus \$25 for her beef value when through milking; thus his cows would be worth three times \$40, with \$25 added, or \$145. He thought them fully worth that, as compared to the average cows, although cows of the best grade could, of course, be bought for less money. As a rule, the better the cow, the greater the profit in proportion. The difference in the cost of keeping them was not great; some poor ones ate more than some good ones, but usually a very good cow would eat somewhat more, but not nearly enough more to make up for the dif-ference in profit.

## A System of Successful Farming.

Farmers in this section were considerably interested in the address by Prof. J. W. Sanborn of New Hampshire, at Dracut, last week, before the members of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society. Professor Sanborn is now an extensive and successful farmer at Gilmanton, N. H.

"The agriculture of New England," said he, "is now in a most hopeful condition; the prospect is brighter than ever before. Since he was last in this vicinity the price has materially advanced

Land at \$100 an acre is not the land on which to raise corn at fifteen cents a bushel. "Now is the time," said the speaker, "when I can discuss advanced methods of farming better than I could four years ago, as conditions here have so greatly improved. We agriculturists of New England in the past have suffered from the hardness of the oil with imperfect appliances for its cultivation. Today New England produces larger crops per acre than any other section of the Union, because the people do more thinking; they use their brains as well as their muscles.

"The intelligence of the people rather than the character of the soil is the measure of success. Our chief weakness today in rural New England is in a defect in the school system, which is inferior to that of the West, which is in charge of the State." Speaking of the relative cost of production in the East and the West, Professor Sanborn said that the profit per acre here is much larger than in the West. We farmers must study the methods of large manufacturers and find out their secret of minimizing the cost of production. We are growing crops on too small a scale. About ninetyfive per cent. of the land in New England is in grass. This is the smallest kind of farm-

hired man to support a family.

Muck should be utilized, as it contains considerable nitrogen, and in combination with other materials makes a valuable fertilizer, especially where humus is lacking. Feeding was next taken up. The use of cottonseed meal was advocated, as it contains much nitrogen and is the cheapest is in April or May. Those who propagate source for the farm. The speaker said that their own vines from cuttings should take the feeds from 150 to two hundred tons of them from new wood in the fall and either concentrated foods. Buy cottonseed meal rather than corn meal.

"I use largely commercial manures," said the speaker. Chemical manures are plant food. This has been demonstrated. The only question is, are they profitable.
Professor Sanborn buys the raw material and obtains results much cheaper than if the ingredients were bought from the manufacturer. He gave his rotation method with crops where chemicals are used: Corn, oats, peas, clover, potatoes, hungarian grass, timothy and pasture the last of the eight years test. Contrary to the dominant views of most farmers, he applied more phosphoric acid than potash for potatoes. Analyze the soil, then the farmer will know what plant food is required.

Lowell, Mass.

## Orchard and Garden.

Some of the finest and most productive where their roots were almost run over by the running brook, or on the shores of a sandy soil is preferable in the order the rows well cultivated and all weeds away named, they will grow well on a clay soil from around the vine, and this is more imor a southeastern exposure is desirable for age than later on, as a good growth while most varieties, as it gives opportunity for the grapes to ripen more fully and earlier found space between the rows they are than a northern or western exposure. In setting the young vines it is well to keep the roots in a pail of water and take them out as wanted. The holes should be about ten to twelve feet apart in the row, and about one foot deep. If more than one row is wanted they may be from four to six feet apart, though we prefer the greater distance as giving better opportunity to cultivate between them.

greater yield where rotation has been followed. It helps by the distribution of Thus by a constant renewal of canes the \$8000, which the board of health has availlabor, enabling the employer to keep his vines can be kep; in constant bearing. Able for this line of work, be added to the help through the year, and so helps settle to the vexed question of the employment of is note baths an overproduction of wood. It is note baths an overproduction of wood. To prevent this the buds should be rubbed plan would concentrate the duties and keep off, excepting for such canes as are wanted for the next year, and after the fruit has set pinch off the ends of the vines a few interests were placed first and that the funds to throw more strength into the growth of practical advantage.

the cane and increases the size of the truit. The best time for se tting the young vines pack them in moist-sand or moss, to remain during the winter, or heel them in as soon as cut, leaving one or two buds below the surface, from which roots will start, and two buds above the surface. They will be fit to transplant when those buds show signs of life. The young vines may be allowed small stakes to climb on the first two years, and the trellis need not be set until about the third year after the vines are cut.

After the vines are three years old, they should be given a manuring with cow manure, or with bone dust and wood ashes or potash salts, the principal needs of the grape being phosphate of lime and potash Nitrogenous manures stimulate too much wood growth. Broken pieces of raw bone buried midway between the vines in the row, or anywhere in the space between the rows, are soon found by the roots and furnish the food they need.

While many may prefer different distances apart for setting the vines and the native grapevines we ever saw grew wild trellis posts, some even preferring twining the vines around a single stake, we have given a method that seems good to us and gravelly bottomed pond. Yet the place that has given satisfaction to those who for most of our cultivated grapes should be have tried it. The method in use at the on high, dry ground, a side hill where the Massachusetts Agricultural College differs water can run off being preferred, though it but little, if any, from what we have demay be terraced, so that it will not run off scribed, or that was the case when we last too rapidly. While a rocky, gravelly or saw it. It is well to keep the space between if it is properly underdrained. A southern portant before the vines reach a bearing

## Dairy Bureau and Farmers.

The project to transfer the present work of the Massachusetts Dairy Bureau to the State board of health has little to commend it from the farmers' point of view. The bureau is connected with a farmers' organization, the State board of agriculture, and Opposite each vine and near it should be a jis thus obliged by its dependence to keep in post. These are usually about six feet high in commercial vineyards, and wires are interests first of all. The business of the strung along them, the first one foot from bureau is to look sharp after the foes of the

the work where dairymen wish it kept, and where they could feel confident that their

## Notes from the South Shore.

Farmers in this locality are not troubled much by the coal famine, as they have plenty of wood, and, indeed, those who were fortunate to have a large quantity cut last winter got a good price for it. A good deal is being cut this winter, but of course the price will be much less another year. Pine seems to be in greater demand than hard wood; large quantities of it are being cut into box logs. The large wood lots are being cut off very fast. It seems to be a question of only a few years when the sup-ply will be exhausted in this locality.

Apples are plenty and are selling for \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel. Potatoes, ninety cents; eggs, twenty-six cents. Farmers are busy getting their supply of wood for another year. We have not had much snow as yet, and signs point to an early spring. This is the time of year that the farmers' institutes are held, and some of us find time to attend them, and enjoy them very much. H. A. TURNER. Norwell, Mass.

#### Health in Dairy Barns. At the meeting of Connecticut dairymen at Hartford, Jan. 21, H. E. Cook of Den-

mark, N. Y., gave an interesting talk on Sanitation of Cow Stables." He thought that five hundred cubic feet of air per cow was ample. He advocated plenty of sunlight to destroy disease germs, and gave illustrations of the deadly effect of the sun's rays on bacilli. For lighting stables there should be thirty-six square feet of window to each five thousand cubic feet of air.

As to temperature, a cow barn should be rrom 54° to 60° in winter. A stable

nine feet high, with the cows standing with their heads to the wall, and thirtytwo feet wide, with one single driveway wide enough to drive in a wagon to gath the manure, is the ideal cow barn. There should be box stalls for parturition periods and alling cows. Horses can be kept in cow barns. The speaker advocated concrete floors with straw for the animals to ie upon.

# Feed Young Beeves Only.

As farming will have to be intensified as land advances in price, so with feeding meat-producing animals. We have to intensify the process. Therein is the key to the busi-ness. In beef production, with the passing of cheap lands, the three-year-old steer must go. It is entirely practicable by simple, nat-ural, economical methods to produce prime beeves 1400 to 1600 pounds weight at twenty In product of creameries was becoming of some importance. Creameries was becoming of some importance. Creameries at Oxford and Winsted, Ct., were selling large proportions of their cream in frozen form.

The students at Amherst were enjoying their new dining-hall, recently opened; a value per acre has been only about \$25.

This narrow system is responsible for their new dining-hall, recently opened; a value per acre has been only about \$25.

This narrow system is responsible for their deedline in interest in New England agritudes of the ground is the prospective purchaser cheering burden the first one foot from the ground, the next two feet above that and all the time, and its attention is not divided among other interests. The board of health is a body much the first one foot from the ground, the next two feet above that and all the time, and its attention is not divided among other interests. The board of health is a body much two more wires. While this makes it wo more wires. While this makes it fruit, the amount of fruit to a vine is the key to the busing in grass. This is the smallest kind of farming the ground, the next two feet above that and all the time, and its attention is not divided among other interests. The board of health is a body much two more wires. While this makes it wo more wires. While this makes it wo more wires. While this makes it fruit, the amount of fruit to a vine is the key to the busing the ground, the next two feet above that and all the time, and its attention is not divided among other in the tere, year-old steer must go. It is entirely practicable by simple, native interests. The board of health is a body much with the passing of cheap lands, the time, and its divided among other in the tere, year-old steers with twelve-foot posts, requiring two more wires. While this makes it for in the well-divided among other in the tere, year-old steer with two more wires. While this ground is the production, with the passing of cheap lands, the time, and it is to look sharp after the foes

Dairy Market Well Supplied. No marked change can be recorded in the butter market. Receipts are moderate and demand light, with quotations tending lower as compared with last week. But changes are very few and affect only the lower grades. There is some demand for storage goods. Export grades are not wanted at present prices. Few dealers quote any-thing above 26 cents, that figure being for strictly fancy creamery. Small lots have brought a fraction higher. Butter receipts at Boston for the week 565,080 pounds, against 422,014 pounds in same week last year. Cheese 1481 boxes, against 871 boxes same week of 1902. There were 24 boxes of cheese for export, against 3529 boxes for export the corresponding week of last

Below are quoted the views of several Boston dealers: I. H. Ballou Company: The butter market is dull at 264 cents for fancy creamery. Trade is rather slow, and we see no prospect of a change for the present. It has remained dull for the past month, with a large stock on hand and no export movement. Byer Brothers: The market is healthy, but plenty of stock on hand of all kinds; no change anticipated. Hinckley & Co.: Fresh creamery 26 cents. Trade very dull, no prospect of improvement except possibly for the best grades. Cheese firm at 14 cents; demand moderate, small stock on hand. M. A. Parker & Co.: Best grades 27 cents and jobbing lots 28 cents; situation practically the same as last week, and likely to continue so far as present indications go. Continued mild weather would be likely to increase shipments of butter, specially the fresh made, and press the market. Eggs have become plenty unusually early on account of the mild weather. There is a large stock of cold-storage eggs on the market, and these are bringing much higher prices than prevailed at this time last year, but severe weather caused prices to remain high well into February. It looks now as if prices had gone down to stay.

Recent summaries made from various dealers, experts and creamery associations, place the total amount of butter produced in the United States annually at 1,500,000,-000 pounds, or about four million pounds per day. This refers to the commercial output, and does not include small quantities made by individuals for private use.

During the recent year of prosperity the consumption of butter has increased greatly, the gain in Boston, Philadelphia and New York being responsible for twenty per cent. during the first six months of 1902, and in the West the gain is estimated as still greater. The consumption would be still further increased if all butter reached the consumer in the best condition. Wholesale dealers say that much of the butter is spoiled or injured while in the hands of the small dealer or groer, who neglects to keep the temperature of the refrigerator constant and low, and the ice is allowed to become low and the butter becomes warm and soft. Fermentation is liable to start; even if the ice is added and it hardens again, it looks salvey and dull of color, injuring its salable qualities. Receipts of butter at New York, Wednes-

day, 6619 packages, also 2371 boxes cheese The butter trade is most active in the line of fancy fresh creamery at 26 to 261 cents, the higher figure being an extreme quotation. Some storage butter of remarkably fine grade has been selling for 25 cents, but most lots go at lower figures. State dairy butter is selling with some difficulty, and holders have cut prices a little to clear off the stock on hand and to make way for arrivals. Shippers have been buying up small lots of cheap packing stock to send abroad, paying 14 cents or a fraction above. Chees at New York is still firm at a high range of prices. Receipts are light and stock on hand is being reduced as fast as could be expected, so that the outlook is considered favorable to sellers. Exporters are picking up a good many lots of cheap skim and grades have advanced a fraction in recent sales. Receipts of butter for the week 32,450 packages, or about five thousand packages more than for same week in 1902. Cheese 8950, against 5135 same week last year. Eggs 28,500 cases, against 32,696 cases same week of last year.

A new and increasing outlet for Western butter is found in markets across the Paeific. "Honolulu, Manila, Japan and China and all the steamers plying upon the Pa-ciac ocean use canned butter, most of it coming from Europe," writes commissioner H. B. Miller, now in Shanghai. "Swedish butter in one-pound cans retails at 45 cents. The Pacific slope can control all this vast trade, and it is simply immense. Butter in one and two-pound cans is preferred."

## Secrets of Fancy Cheese.

The discoverer of the germ which is responsible for the fine flavor of June butter has been looking for the bacteria which conveys the flavor of the famous brands of European soft cheeses. Prof. H. W. Conn of the Connecticut Experiment Station has tested samples of the Brie, Neufchatel, Camembert and Roquefort cheeses with other brands not so well known, securing specimens of the different stages of ripeness to study the changes in germ life. A few of this country, but the process is kept secret. It is hoped by means of these experiments to find out the principle of the process and make it public, so that these expensive and profitable cheeses can be made that new varieties may be added to the present list of soft cheeses. In speaking of the work. Professor Conn's associate, Professor Esten, said: "Experiments at Wesleyan with the European and American varieties of Brie cheese show conclusively that they are ripened by the same organism. We also found that the blue mould which is present in Requefort cheeses is penicilium. There are moulds of different colors in different cheeses, some having a greenish cast and some showing a cream color under the microscope."

## The Provision Trade.

Pork has been relatively higher than beef, and therefore in less demand. Arrivals of hogs vary greatly from week to week at the leading markets, but the stock is evidently limited. The high prices of corn in Iowa and other hog-raising districts have caused farmers to sell themselves short of hogs in order to avoid using so much valuable grain.

The offerings of hogs have been moderate in numbers the past week, and short of the recent movement, says the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western packing 435,000, compared with 495,000 the preceding week, and 545,000 two weeks ago. For cor-responding time last year the number was Government would receive practically no year ago—a decrease of 1,555,000. The quality is generally good. Prices have been adinstance of senator Burton was stricken
ploration in the days of Elizabeth and of
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instance of senator Burton was stricken
ploration in the days of Elizabeth and of vanced, and at the close prominent markets from the record. There is probably little the defeat of the Spanish Armada are full of him, calling it 'the spleen' and account it,

average about \$6.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$6.55 a week ago, \$6.55 two weeks ago, \$6.10 a year ago, and \$5.25 two years ago. Arrivals at Boston have increased a little, being 27,500 hogs for the week, against 26,500 for the preceding week. About the usual proportion went for expert in the form of pork provisions. Boston in the form of pork provisions. Boston dealers quote ham and fresh ribs higher, in line with Western markets.

The beef trade has suffered some inconvenience in getting shipments through from the West and North on account of the freight blockade, which in Boston is added to the delay caused by the quarantine restrictions Boston despite the smaller arrivals, which were only 177 cars, against 218 cars for the ame week last year. Best cattle bring 8

oents.

Mutton, lamb and veal are steady at last week's quotation. Venison and other game from cold storage are in moderate supply, whole deer being quoted at 15 to 20 cents, with saddles at 25 to 28 cents, skins on and legs at 30 to 35 cents. Bear meat is in moderate supply at 15 to 20 cents. There is a little smaller supply of game, prices being steady and unchanged. Black ducks sell at \$1.75 to \$2 per pair, redhead ducks \$2.50, widgeon \$1, teal \$1.10. Philadelphia squab are firm at \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen, with natives at right time. For green pickles they must be ked very soon after they obtain full size, but before they have begun to color or to soft-n. For ripe pickles they are gathered at the same stage of ripeness as for oil making; that is, when they obtain the maximum amount of oil, which is soon after they are well colored, but before they have attained the deep black signifying overripeness. If the olives are gathered when too green the oil will be bitter, and if gathered when too ripe it will be rancid. On account of the dif-ferent degrees of color in different varieties of olives, it is often difficult to tell from their appearance just when they should be gathered. When they can be easily shaken from the tree they are ripe enough If they commence to fall without vigorous shaking they are too ripe. The careful olive ranchman that knows his business will always gather the fruit by hand for what-\$3.50 to \$3 75, quail \$4.25 to \$4.50 per dozen, plover \$5 to \$6 per dozen. The colder weather has given a favorable

turn to the poultry markets, and prices for some grades are a shade higher.

It appears that New York dealers have a very large stock of turkeys and other poultry in storage. Nearly all of the store houses have refused to accept any more poultry stock. It is difficult to see how all this stock can be unloaded at a price which will return a profit to the holders who paid 19 or 20 cents a pound. Dealers hope to work off the poultry as

soon as the season begins at the seashore and mountain botels, but their success in this direction will depend on the season. A cold and wet season like that of last year greatly reduces the demand at summer notels. Hence, the outlook is considered rather uncertain, and some of ithe storage men are working off their stock at prices which hardly return cost and storage charges.

Since the first of the year the receipts of turkeys have been nearly enough to supply the demand, and very little stuff has come from the freezers, unless offered at a low price, or when some very fancy grades were wanted by a high class of trade.

So far as can be learned the stock of cold-storage eggs in New York is large for the season and includes 35,000 to 40,000 cases. Holders of this stock are doing their best to reduce it, but prices are ranging at or below 18 cents and are not very favorable. Receipts of fresh eggs are growing larger constantly on account of the approach of spring now. The cattle of the United States are in the Southern producing districts, but affected in less proportion than are those of thus far receipts have hardly been up to the any other large cattle-producing country, ment within the pages of Mr. Bayne's voldemand. In Boston the stock of storage is and he claims that it is only the course of excessive for the season, being according to common sense to arrest the plague now, official statements, over 30,000 cases, comrather than allow it to develop during a pared with a little over 4000 cases at this season of inactivity. time last year. This stock must be worke off some, or it will tend to depress the price in that city; there are also many eggs in storage in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracus and other points, and these are trying to unload in New York markets before the approach of spring and low prices.

## Notes from Washington, D. C.

Farmers and gardeners are beginning to think of ordering seeds for the coming year Nothing is of greater importance, where seeds are purchased, than to secure them in ample time to allow for making a thorough test of their germinative qualities. The buyer must depend upon the honesty of the seed dealer for the purity of his seedwhether the seed is to come true to namebut in this the dealer is not likely to go wrong, since the imposition would soor ome apparent and result in the loss of future orders. However, in the matter of germination, the investigations of the seed division of the Department of Agriculture show that tremendous frauds are practiced upon the farmers. Unless the farmer actually tests the seeds he buys, before planting, he will never know whether a failure of crot is chargeable to the seeds or not. There are too many conditions to which the blame may attach. The appearances of seeds go these cheeses are successfully imitated in for little. Some of the best looking clover seed may germinate not over sixty per cent. Choice early radish seed may be adulterated with common seed, which has been killed to purposely prevent germination. The only way is for the grower to test in larger quantities. It is hoped also samples of every kind and lot of seed he intends planting. The trouble involved is too slight and the appliances too simple-a plate, water, cotton and a warm room to try seeds in plenty of time to be sure they are good ones.

> Although the Statehood bill still holds the right of way in the Senate, Senator McCumber of North Dakota was allowed on Thursday, the 5th inst., to call up the Pure Food bill, which has passed the House. The consideration of the bill has not been concluded; it is believed by the friends of the measure that it stands a fairly good chance of pas-

The farmers and sugar planters of Hawaii have become very much exercised over the proposed congressional interference with their territorial affairs. The Senate subcommittee, composed of Senators Mitchell, Burton and Foster, which visited the islands last summer, has recommended that our land laws be extended to the territory. This would work irreparable injury to the sugar plantations and farm lands and would deprive the territory of a large income from leases. The committee also recommends the passage by Congress of a private irrigation



PEN OF THREE HAMPSHIRE DOWN EWE LAMBS. Winners of champion prizes in England.

It has always been one of Secretary Wilson's hobbies that the Department of Agriculture should constitute a sort of practical college so that young men could come from college and technical schools into the Government laboratories where they could be trained in practical scientific agricultural work and investigations. This sort of a college the department now is in a great measure; in fact, such is the case to an extent which really works to the detriment of some of the most important of the Government investigations. Much of the scientific work of the department is of very great importance and attracts to it the services of some of the most noted specialists in the country, and under them men starting on work are glad to engage. The pay for this scientific work, however, as appropriated by Congress, is inadequate. The result is that many of the men after a brief schooling in the department receive advantageous outside offers and resign their positions, necessitating the training of new and inexperienced men, and while this is being done the investigations and experiments cannot be fully carried on. It would seem to be economy on the part of Congress to provide appropriations large enough to induce efficient men to remain permanently in the Government service.

The newspapers of the country are no longer filled with the press dispatches and articles regarding the imported theory that he milk from the cows affected with tuberculosis is injurious for human consumption. While the matter has thus disappeared to an extent from public view, Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has made a recommendation in which he says that the question is one which demands ediate and thorough investigation. The disease is increasing among our cattle and hogs, and he thinks probably among our sheep. He says that the value of the meat which must be destroyed each year by reason of this lisease is becoming very considerable. The disease is one which not only menaces the stock owners, but, according to the weight of medical opinion, it threatens the sumers of milk. Dr. Salmon says further that the time for prosecution of the work is now. The cattle of the United States are GUY E. MITCHELL.

Literature. The above-named novel is a tale of the Revolution. It opens in 1778 in New Haven, while the hero, a Long Islander, is Arnold, and had marched back again to renew his studies at college. He also answered the call to repel Tryon's ex pedition to Danbury, but arrived on the ene only in time to see the enemy retreat. Still, though he never sees regular service and but little of actual warfare, he passes through many exciting adventures in which he aids the American cause. The perils he encounters are heightened by his remarkable resemblance to his cousin, a pronounced Royalist and something of a villain besides. The heroine is a beautiful and spirited girl, who, under an assumed name, contributes money to assist the rebellious colonists, even while she is apparently on friendly terms with high English officials. Many historical personages appear in the narrative, including Sir New York while it was occupied by the British is described with a great deal of relevant detail concerning the manners of high society at a time when it was customary for men to get drunk and to make coarse remarks in public about women. Fashionable life in New York a hundred and twenty-five years ago, as pictured in these pages, was no better than it is today in the same place, moralists to the contrary notwithstanding. There is plenty of action in this novel, and one exciting incident follows another with a rapidity that is surprising. But in all this whirl of motion there is nothing that appears unnatural or melodramatic. The situations are never forced, and are always strikingly effective, though, of course, they deal with the exceptional rather than the commonplace aspects of existence. The haracters are depicted and contrasted with a skill that makes a marked impression, and the principal ones have a dramatic vitality that would make them effective upon the stage. The author tells his story in a manly, straightforward way that gives the impression of reality, and he handles his various scenes in a masterly fashion that shows thorough absorption in his work. There and here, by these prosaic green square have been many novels pertaining to the American Revolution since the days of Lionel Lincoln," but none that surpasses this one in freshness and in freedom from the same as Thackeray drew them, and musty historical platitudes. [New York: Amelia beside them, in chapter 50 of 'Vannty

D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50. In the Temple Classics we have in two

chance that these recommendations will be strength and vitality. Kingsley had his enacted, as they are too flagrant. Senatorial prejudices, but he gives expression to them junkets are not, as a rule, productive of very with such an air of intense conviction that the reader is perforce swept along in the is an inclination to stray from the subject rush of vigorously individualized opinions in hand. Much discretion has been exhiband conclusions and by the magic of his ited in the amount of historical explanation genius as a story-teller. In its present form and the author has succeeded in weaving in the novel has characteristic illustrations by J. A. Symington that add to its interest as a work for the perusal of young people, and resents, likewise, an altogether attractive appearance in its typography, paper and press-work. [New York: The Macmillan

Company. Price, 50 cents. S. G. Bayne relates his experiences of his trip through Donegal and Connemara on an Irish jaunting-car, which, balanced by the driver and two travelers, proves a most delightful mode of travel. Books descriptive of Ireland are not so numerous as those describing other portions of Great Britain, although there is some fine scenery and a few historic landmarks worthy of attention in the land of the Shamrock, to say nothing of the people. All books bearing on per-sonal experiences in foreign lands are inter-esting, according to the natural fineness of appreciation possessed by the writer and his power to make vivid his impressions. Mr. Bayne introduces historical lore with his sight-seeing, and while he pictures for the reader the places he visits, he at the same time gives us bits of history which they possess.

In speaking of the scenery about Lough Veigh, east of the Derry Veigh mountain the author, as a tribute to its beauty, refers to Sir Walter Scott's celebrated description in "The Lady of the Lake," which pictures the ebbing day with its glorious colors lighting up the gray mountain peaks and nature's shrub and flowers. The details of the journev are replete with interest. The natural attractions around Donegal are vividly set forth. The seven arches at Port Salo and Temple arch, two bits of superb scenery, are graphically described, while photographic illustrations add to the value of the text. The author takes us from Donegal to Ballyshannon, from Ballyshannon to Sligo, from Sligo to Ballinrobe, and from Ballinrobe to other bits of incident, which always attend the traveler on the road. Those who are natives of the Emerald Isle, or de of natives, will read with delight this book, while those unacquainted with or prejudiced against Ireland will find enlighten-A true presentation of the Irish people, as seen in their homes by observing eyes, gives the story an intrinsic value.

At one place the author came across a man who claimed to be a first cousin of the late Gen. Phil Sheridan. The Irishman The book is interesting to all lovers of horses said, "They try to make out that Phil wasn't and indispensable to the novice who has a an Irishman, that he was born half-way over, but I tell you the true facts are that he was born before he started."

At one hotel the author told the boy to "call 41 at six o'clock." The lad wrote a student at Yale, but before this he had something on a slate with a puzzled expres-marched to Cambridge under Benedict sion. Mr. Bayne inspected the slate, and found written thereon, "Call 46 at one." [New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$1.25.] A few great cities within themselves contain largely the history of the nation of

which they are a part. All Roman history gathers about the Imperial City, while the story of France is the story of Paris, and London represents the pulse of the mighty English nation. From the time of the Cæsars the city of London has passed through devastating fires and political wars, yet it remains virtually the London of generations ago. Mrs. A. E. Cook in "Highways and Byways in London" displays adds, "Every American worthy of the aumnathy and knowledge. London has always been called ugly, but to the writer its very gloominess has a charm and some beauty. There is the Waterloo bridge crossing the Thames, Somerset House built Henry Clinton, Admiral Digby and by Rennie in 1817, and the Tower George, the Prince of Wales. A ball in and London bridge which exhibits its beauty from afar. In continuing the explanation of London's attractions, the author mentions how a delightful excursion may be made to the ancient priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which is a Norman relic, "left curiously stranded amid the desolation and destruction of all its compeers." From the church, half hidden by the neighboring houses, the reader's attention is directed to the Charterhouse building and other points of interest, until we have virtually been on a personally conducted tour, having not only the objects of interest pointed out, but the historical records of the ancient places related The author's style is extremely interesting, and she frequently quotes the opinions of famous men on the subject under discussion. When Russell square is reached attention is called to Thackeray. None of its modern innovations ca altogether abolish or destroy the spirit and feeling of Thackeray that it breathes," says Mrs. Cook. "Here lived old Osborne, the purse-proud banker; there is going on old Sedly's sale; I can see the packing cases, the 'loafers' and the vans at this moment railings, is Amelia, sad and black-garbed, looking with tear-filled eyes for her boy George. Even the historic railings are just

Fair. In the Temple Classics we have in two small volumes "Westward, Ho!" by Charles Cook remarks on his utter indifference at

log on character." Londoners are al-ways very quick to "catch on" with the latest oraze; they a kind of result of the London ways very quick to "catch on" with the latest craze; they tire of it, however, with proportionate rapidity. Londoners are proverbially ungrateful; they think it fine and superior to cavil at their works of art. Mr. Gilbert deepens a Florentine fountain at Piccadilly Circus; the very 'bus conductors fling their handful of mud at it as they pass. The new Gothic law courts arise in the Strand to be freely criticized and vitingerated not only by every criticised and vituperated not only by every budding archivect, but also by every "man in the street." The city powers erect a Temple-Bar Museum Griffin, and nothing less than their heads, it is felt, with pro-priety to to adopt the monument of their priety go to adorn the monument of their

The author considers that justice has not been done London by Londoners, nor by foreigners, that there is much to admire and plenty of opportunity for English people to make London a far more imposing city. English people spend so much more money on their country homes than their town residences, while, in Paris, the French build elegant homes in the city and crudely fit up their country estates. On the whole, Mrs. Cook's book is enjoyable. At times it becomes rather monotonous, in the apparent effort to cover more space than has been allowed. The subject is so general that it admits of a with her descriptions a lot of important information. This is one of the popular "Highway and Byway Series," published by Macmillan & Co., New York. The production of this book, "First-Hand

Bits of Stable Lore," has been the result of Francis M. Ware's personal experience with all kinds of horses for a period of thirty years or more. The contents prove the value of intimate acquaintance with the horse, and the knowledge which Mr. Ware has obtained will be of great benefit to all who own a horse or who are ambitious to possess one. Mr. Ware believes in horse dealers. He advises you to go to ther when you want to buy a horse and seek their aid. Yet some people think that all horse dealers are "sharpers." In considering the subject of stable management, Mr. Ware says the amateur who invests in horseflesh is, as a rule, handi-capped by the fact that he is ignorant of proper methods and of the point where wise liberality should cease and true economy begin. An unwillingness to secure proper stable help may prove a serious mistake. Cheap help endangers a horse's health. To quote, "So far as stable management goes, its departments of menu and massage are of the first importance. To simply gallop a race horse is by no means to train him. As one taciturn yet wonderful trainer replied, when questioned as to where he worked his horses, 'in every And that is three-fourths of the matter. As to ventilation there cannot be too much, draughts being prevented as much as possible, nor should there ever be notice ble the slightest trace of amm Considering the training of the horse, Mr. Ware says that "patience and repetition onstitute the principal virtues which must be exercised in the horse's intellectual education. Obedience must be insisted upon from the start. As one may judge a man by picturesque spots, illuminating his descrip-tions of persons, places and scenery with moisture which anoints his bars and mouth angles; for if one would keep the horse's mouth alive and sensitive, beware the period when moisture disappears and saliva

> ways the comfort of the animal.' Mr. Ware has written fluently on a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar. Whether it be treatment for the foot of the the management of a pack of hounds the writer displays his intimate knowledge.
>
> The book is interesting to all lower of the book is stable of his own or is about to start one. Mr. Ware writes in a pleasing manner, in vice will not be lightly disregarded by his readers. [Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$2 net.]

ceases to be in evidence—a lubrication intended by nature to facilitate in just such

The establishment of civil rule in the Philippines has been closely observed by foreign powers as well as by Americans admirable survey of the situation written by William H. Taft, the first civil governor of the island, has been brought out in book form by the Outlook publishers, in which magazine it first appeared. President Roosevelt furnishes the pleasing introduction to the book. After commenting on the wisdom of President McKinley's ch in men for this responsible and weighty position of governor of our island wards in the far East, the President country and jealous of her honor, should uphold the hands of Governor Taft, and by the heartiness of his support should give an earnest of his intention to insist that the high standard set by Governor Taft should be accepted for all time hereafter as the standard by which we intend to judge whoever under or after Governor Taft may carry forward the work he has so strikingly begun."

Governor Taft gives a readable and authortative survey of what has so far been accomplished in the progress of civil rule. General Otis prepared the way for the transition from military to civil jurisdiction, by the establishment of courts and the opening of civil offices, choosing Filipinos as much as possible to assist him in the government of the islands. This introductory step cleared the way for the commission which

ed the needs of the islands. One that the sources of revenue may not furnisminent funds for the expenses of ent. Salaries will have to larger than they are in this try in order to obtain competent An cans to fill important posts. Spain such low salaries that her officers were less as well as shiftless in the perform of their duties. Another difficulty lies the solution of the relation of the Catl. Church to the government. In the pas-Spanish government and the Church | been so confused that most of the chur-do not even hold titles to the land on w they stand. The treaty of Paris, transferred the Philippine Islands to United States, left the intimate relative between Church and State to be settled. Governor Taft's account of what civ forms have been made are clearly set fand it is apparent that much progress already resulted and that Governor Ta the right man for the place. He eff himself completely, never once mention his own part in the work of establishing civil government on a stable and perma footing. One feels when reading this

Company. Price \$1.00 net. "Weather-shooting" has assumed such an ortance in southern Europe that not less than three international congresses to consider it have been held. The latest report shows that experts are mostly convinced that gun firing is useless for influencing rain or hall, although experiments are urged until the possible effects are fully un

are stated stripped of all sentiment

actual conditions are placed before

tion as it is today and realize the difficult

which beset the work of Governor Taft and his associates. [New York: The Outlook

of the enthusiasm of the dreamer.

reader in such a light that grasp the

The electric-light bulb at the end of a long wire has been found by Dr. Forrest Willard to be better than the water bag for applying heat to head, chest or abdomen

#### Gems of Thought.

. How well we can afford to wait for some of our good things!—Frances R. Havergal.
....All the troubles of this world are born with wings.—Mary E. Wilkins.

....Let us be of good cheer, however, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are nose which never come.—Lowell.
....Thou God of all, infuse light into the souls of men, whereby they may be enabled to know what is the root from whence all their evils

spring, and by what means they may avoid them

—Euripides. ....Of all depressing scepticism, of all painful olicitude, not the agility of thought, but the

alacrity of duty is the fit antagonist.

The Lord calls for our burdens, would not have us wrestle with them ourselves, but roll them over on Him. Now, the desires that are breathed forth in prayer are, as it were, the very unloading of the heart; each request that goes forth, carries out somewhat of the burden with it, and lays it on God. Tell Him what are your desires, and leave them there with Him, and so you are sure to be rid of all further disquieting are of them.-Robert Leighton. .... Be not afraid to act yourself,

But have your motive good. He can afford, whose heart is right,

To be misunderstood. —Swift.

Thy will be done." For instance, when you wish, and by every means endeaver, to be well, and yet remain ill,—then say, "Thy will be done." When you undertake something, and your undertaking does not succeed, say, "Thy will be done." When you do good to others, and they repay you with evil, say, "Thy will be ione." Or when you would like to sleep and are one." Or when you would not be seen and to overtaken by sleeplessness, say, "Thy will be done." In general, do not become irritated when anything is not done in accordance with your will, but learn to submit in everything to the will of the Heavenly Father.
....It is sin when low things, however good in

elves, stand in the way of high things,-

"Fret not thyself," said an old Greek dramatist,—"fret not thyself because of things;

for they care naught about it!" woods. Their ignorance was wiser than our cold reason, which disenchants Nature of love and life. But wiser still the conception God, the universal Father, above a all and in all .- James Freeman Clarke.

not understand to the God we trust. We make the for the passing of what changes and the changelessness of that which passes not.—Malt.

Thou givest within and without precisely what the soul needs for its advancement in a life of faith and self-renunciation. I have then only to receive this bread, and to accept, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, whatever Thou shalt ordain, of bitterness in my external circumstances, within my heart. For whatever happens to me each day is my daily bread, provided I do not refuse to take it from Thy hand, and to feed upor

....Friend, go up higher. Patience strength we need; an earnest use of what we have now; and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to be what we ought to be.— Phillips Brooks.

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#### HOW TO GROW THEM

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MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

The pou the privile instruction known Ma so favorab the give-ar squab broi ounces to o quotes the ninety cent eight week the middle March, or o ing 11 poun years the pr as high as t eight and lown to tw July. One reaso stocked with old hens do not very fer It was adv as ready. T cents a pour oaded. Spe We have a ing in that s

geese in th about twelve fourteen pou It is ag letters from quotations or oasters woul June and wo roosters and ready for the (Feb. 1). I sl until March at that time You will finlarge flock of want an opera to hurry too s good as ca than the fowl are selling ti them by ren so good a pri They are very white and nice

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important one for extra males, thus illness. Some bre each flock, changi securing, they th vigor. One famou as many importan special line, told t fourteen and ever sitting of fift by him quite ofte 85 to \$6 per sitt pleased with a la lmost perfect fert ing the birds in flo changing the ma erious matter, goo by breeding early h pullets or to yearly ather small. The in reserving extra first of June, when prove less fertile th of the season.

Poultry and Egg The Boston poult by W. H. Rudd, So Feb. 12, remains abdeeipts of nearby chimajority of those and staggy to bring stock would bring at this quotation agrees. this quotation extreming which will comm about the top figure about the top figure and ranging from 14 cents, accordin mand for fowl supply, and the 14 to 14 cents for are wanted and will

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poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

The poultry class at Kingston, R. I., had the privilege last week of receiving special instruction from W. D. Rudd, the well-Massachusetts poultry grower and whose market summaries have been orably noted by our readers. During a good margin on chickens six to weeks old. They are wanted from ddle of January to the middle of or even to the middle of May. After didle of March, however, birds weighpounds can be used. In the summer the price has kept up pretty well on and thirty for some time, then go down to twenty-five cents until the first of

me reason that the market is not overstocked with early broilers is that it is hard to get eggs to set in the early season. The old hens do not lay much and the eggs are not very fertile. It was advised to market roasters as soon

as ready. The extreme price is twenty-five cents a pound and the market is easily overloaded. Speaking of capons, Mr. Rudd said: "We have so many from other places coming in that some years prices drop off. Last year they held up pretty well. You can have them as large as eight or nine pounds and they will give you a good margin of profit. Buyers do not like the largest ones of ten or eleven pounds. Capons are just like geese in this particular, medium weight being preferred. You want geese to weigh about twelve pounds apiece to be good. At the best hotels they do not want them over fourteen pounds.

"It is a good plan with all late-hatched letters from various shippers asking for quotations on roasters. The majority of roosters and hens. These birds that are caponized in the early part of August are ready for the market at the present time (Feb. 1). I should not advise selling them until March or April, even if they weigh at that time eight or nine pounds apiece. You will find a great many 'slips' in a large flock of capons. 1 should always want an operator to use great care and not to hurry too much, because 'slips' are not as good as capons, though they are better than the fowls not caponized. Unless you are selling them where you can prepare them by removing the head you will not get so good a price as you will from capons They are very good eating. The meat is white and nice and much superior to ordi-

A suggestion in regard to supplying local markets with eggs was very favorably received. Said Mr. Rudd: "In selling eggs, if you have a retail trade, which is to be preferred, I think it would be well to put them up in nice little packages or boxes, or if you have a trade at a grocery where you are trying to establish a reputation for yourself, it might be well to have the boxes with the name of your farm on them. You could establish the reputation of your place in this way, and if you wished to change from this store to some other, a great part of your trade would follow you. For the ordinary commission house this is not advisable, as there is a great difference, or so many middlemen between the producer and

A member of the class inquired about dressing poultry for market; must the car-cass be drawn? Mr. Rudd replied: "At cept in reference to the crop. All poultry should be without food for twelve hours before killing. At some seasons of the year our custom demands that poultry be headed and sometimes drawn, but I should not ad vise any party to draw poultry in shipping to market, though at the present time it may be advisable to remove the heads. Always consult the parties to whom you are shipping, and see how they like them dressed. In writing to any business house, make your letters as brief as possible and state just what you want to know.

"For myself I would much prefer that my poultry be drawn as soon as killed, but in marketing it there is where we have lots of trouble. If they are drawn they sour and mould in warm weather. This is caused by the air getting in.

There is one thing about which you must be very particular in dre sing, and that is to get the animal heat thoroughly out. I think it may be well to throw them into cold water when they are first killed to take out the animal heat. You do not want to let them remain in over night." The breeding flocks for the coming season

should be mated now, and the matter is an important one for those who are raising pure breds. It is best to reserve several extra males, thus allowing for accident or illness. Some breeders keep two males for each flock, changing them weekly, and thus securing, they think, greater fertility and vigor. One famous breeder who has won as many important prizes as anybody in his ine, told the writer that reports of sitting of fifteen eggs were received y him quite often. His customers pay please ! ith a large hatch. He secures feet fertility of the eggs, by keeping th. is in flocks of four or five, and the males often. In ordinary e a few barren eggs are not a seriou er, good results can be obtained early hatched cockerels to early yearly hens, keeping the flocks rather There is a distinct advantage first o prove !

and Eggs, Special Report.

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dd, Son & Co., under date of ins about as last quoted. Reand stagg stock won ing which about the to

cents. Broilers are in good demand and wanted at top figures. Stock dressing three to 3½ pounds to the pair, is quotable at 28 to 30 cents per pound, squab broilers, dressing one pound each, bringing 90 cents to 31 per pair. They must be straight breasted, quick grown, plump stock to bring the latter figure. Receipts of game are light, and more squabs are being used than formerly. Best stock quotable at \$3 per dozen.

The egg market is in rather poor shape. Receipts have increased from day to day, and there is a large accumulation of storage stock, some of the latter offering as low as 15 cents per dozen. Best fresh stock is

torably noted by our readers. During ive-and-take experience of the question Mr. Rudd brought out points, which ad greatly to interest the bright young ants. Considerable was said about broilers, which are chickens of twelves to one pound in weight. Mr. Ruddes these small broilers this week at yeents a pair, a price which ought to great margin on chickens six to

#### borticultural.

The Apple Situation.

Some Boston desiers note increased sales which they credit to the better foreign de mand which has taken a part of the sur the price has kept up pretty well on plus. Receipts, however, continue rather rs, and as late as June they will run large, and nobody seems to expect any very western trade is late, the Eastern birds keep up better prices. They start at aps thirty-five cents, and hold twenty- and thirty for some time. rushed to market in the event of better prices. The quotation for Baldwins, No. 1, but not fancy, is \$2. Some few lots, red al throughout the barrel, quote as high as \$3. On the other hand, many lots which ought to rate No. 1 are affected with the spot dis ease peculiar to Baldwins in some lo and such apples bring only \$1.50 to \$1.75. A great many lots are showing the effects of the mild weather and are sold at \$1.25 to

\$1.50. These would have brought the grower more money if sold earlier in the A. Warren Patch of Roston says the market is not glutted with strictly first-class fruit, but poor fruit is a burden on the market. Care should be taken in packing a crate or barrel, having fruit just as sound

on the bottom layer as on the top.

At New York apples are in liberal supply. with trade moderate. Some dealers urge the need of special effort to increase the demand and relieve the market. Prices are not more than holding their own, and dealers are inclined to cut quotations on lots which chickens to have them caponized. We have they fear will not keep well. The situation favors the buyers.

New York apple men are telling the story roasters would be from hatches in May and of how last fall Barney Aker, an agent for June and would now be little better than a New York house, bought the crop of apples of Freeman Rickard of Cooperstown, N. Y. The fruit was to be No. 1 stock and delivered on track at Middleburg. The delivery was made, but an argument arose regarding the quality, which ended in neither contracting party touching the car. The authorities of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad were clamoring for the car, and this week the railroad company sold the apples at auction for demurrage. The carload was knocked down to Henry Cady of Middleburg for \$16.50.

According to the official report made by National Apple Shippers Association, the stock in cold storage on Feb. 1 was 13,280,-500 barrels, against 4,074,200 of Jan. 1, which shows that the situation has been considerably relieved during the month, but at the present rate of consumption, six hundred thousand barrels per month, the stock on hand would last until July. It will require four months of active sales to use up the stock. This situation is a problem for the holders. It is evident that a steady report should be made to clear up the markets. Consumers have a notion that apples are scarce and high, and dealers should correct this impression by advertising. A fair increase of demand would take off all the stock at fair prices. There is said to be a large stock in the extreme Western points which is looking for outlook in the Eastern markets. This is specially true of Colorado, which has a large quantity in storage.

## The Olive as Food and Relish.

While on a short visit East, Henry L. Treager, now engaged in the cultivation of olives and the making of olive oil in Califor-weekly market letter says: "Argentina is weekly market letter says: ia, talked interestingly to representatives of the daily newspapers concerning an in-dustry about which most people in this part of the United States are very ignorant. He

"Whether olives are to be used for pickling or oil making it is very important that they should be picked carefully and at the ever purpose the olives are to be used. Many a fellow has failed of success in California because of using rakes or sticks in gathering the fruit, thus bruising many of the olives and breaking off a lot of valuable fruit shoots needed for the following year.

"There is a general idea prevailing throughout the United States, east of the Sierras, that pickled green olives, such as those imported from Spain and also sent out in large quantities from California nowalays, are very healthful and may be eaten without restraint. This is a great mistake. They are made from unripe fruit and are, therefore, so far as their use as a food is concerned, in no way superior to unripe peaches or apples. They are simply a relish, and should be eaten in very limited quantities, in the same way as pickled walnuts or

cucumbers.
"On the contrary, pickled ripe olives con stitute an extremely nutritious and diges-tible form of food. They contain a large amount of oil and some nitrogenous matter, and in some countries replace meat to a certain extent. A meal of bread and ripe olives is not only palatable, but whole and sustaining, and the amount eaten is to be limited only by the same considerations ne, told the writer that reports of as that of any other good, wholesome food.

and even fifteen chickens from And yet it seems an almost impossible task to educate you Easterners up to the correct understanding regarding olives. I'll ventper sitting, and are naturally ure to say that there is scarcely any demand at all here in your city for pickled ripe olives, while no luncheon table or dinner party would be considered complete with-out plenty of the green olives, which some people—and women, especially, I notice—become passionately fond of, eating them as if they were so many bonbons."

Apple Raising for Quality.

The well-known apple-growing specialist, J. A. Clark of North Hadley, Mass., addressed the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association on the occasion of their instid Eggs, Special Report. tute, Jan. 29, at Colrain. To grow best poultry market, as reported quality should be the aim, said Mr. Clark. Extra fine fruit shows that intelligent dus about as last quoted. Re-by chickens are light, and the grewn on the hills of New England that those arriving are too coarse cannot be beaten elsewhere, and there are bring top price. Large, soft good markets right at hand. Each section has a variety of fruit adapted to it, and it extreme and few lots arriv- was better to stick to old kinds rather than command it, 16 cents being to plant every new variety that is put on the figure for the majority of lots, market. For his own amusement the grower

and ranging from this price to 13 and the ents, according to quality. The demand for fowl is fully up to the supply, and the market steady at 14 to 142 cents for best lots. Live fowl are wanted and will readily bring 12 to 121



IMPORTED BULLDOG, DON JUAN. Winner of Forty Prizes in England and America. Owned by Eberhart Kennels, Camp Dennison, Uhio.

Kentucky, a great favorite in the middle West, was described as a good apple to let alone by the farmers in this section. Threefourths of the trees planted in the middle West are of this variety, but the markets are already going back on them. The commercial orchard must be in good condition a proper degree of moisture in the soil is essential to the best results. To secure this, mulching was advised by many, but culture gained the same end and was preferable in other ways than being cheaper. The price of good fruit does not vary much.

Thinning fruit was of great assistance to the growing of a first-class article. Mr. Clark strongly advised his hearers to pay particular attention to thinning out the erop. A poor apple takes as much out of the tree as a good one. Last fall Mr. Clark's apples after picking ran seven barrels of first to one of seconds. As for marketing, the sooner it was done after picking the better, unless the grower has good apples and proper facilities for storing.

The Grain Markets.

The grain situation has not greatly changed since last week. Eastern markets are still troubled to get shipments through from the West, and there has been son talk of a flour famine, but the prospect does not seem to affect quotations. Wheat holds about steady. Oats have advanced a little. Corn and corn meal tend to decline a point or two. Export demand for corn is heavy, but supplies are slow in reaching the coast for shipment. Receipts at Boston Wednes-day were 57,454 bushels, of which four-fifths was for export. Millfeed in Boston market remains firm, with slight upward showing in wheat middlings of best quality. Oil meal is \$27.50, or 50 cents cheaper than cottonseed meal. A great deal of Western corn is still in the hands of growers because railroads cannot take it to market. The quality of corn is poor, much of it belonging

to the lower grades. A Liverpool trade paper estimates the world's wheat crop the largest ever raised by 150,060,000 over the previous record crop of 1898, and 307,000,000 over last crop. This difference is placed chiefly in Europe, Russia having 182,000,000 more than last crop, France 41,000,000, Germany 51,000,000, Hungary 48,000,000 and Argentine 48,000,000 exporters buy here still, though less freely than in January.

The outlook in foreign markets is excellent, although Russia is making unexpectshipping wheat to her competitor, Australia. The fourteen exporting countries have a less supply for the twenty-two importing countries than usual. The importing countries published to the world they never grew so big a crop as in 1902; their visible is now practically at its lowest point on record, and each importing country is a more liberal buyer in exporting countries than ever before. Australia has turned from a liberal exporter to a large importer. The Pacific coast supplies are depleted until their prices are 10 cents per bushel above ours and nearly 20 cents per bushel over those prevailing a year ago, and they are now drawing wheat from Kansas. The amount afloat is nearly fifteen million bushels less than a 'year ago; our visible is ten million bushels less than a year ago and nearly nine million bushels below an average. France is buying wheat in most of our markets where choice wheat can be secured.

Vegetables in Full Supply.

The potato situation does not improve as t should with the advance of the season. The demand is only moderate, and is hardly enough to take care of the rather large supplies arriving. Quotations may be said to barely hold their own. The onion market is even less favorable to sellers, the supply on hand being very large, and some lots being off in quality and condition. Much inferior stock has been selling in large lots as low as 20 or 30 cents a bushel. Good lots range from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel, the top price being for a few lots only. Old tables are brought in as wanted, and the quotations do not vary greatly. Squashes have held about the same for weeks, the stock used in local markets being mostly in the hands of a few large growers who have special storehouses and who bring in just enough to keep the market steady. Squashes have been scarce and high the whole season. Southern vegetables are becoming more plenty in some lines. Liberal shipments are expected soon. Florida strawberries are plenty and cheap for the eason. Hothouse cucumbers are higher, but the improvement is partly on account of the extra fine quality of some recent lots, being very large and bright. Lettuce holds about the same. Cress is more plenty. Native mushrooms hold at 75 cents to \$1, while Southern lots sell much cheaper.

shipments from California. Onlons have dropped a little in some grades. Hothouse cucumbers are higher.

New Jersey is now to follow the lead of Wisconsin and Massachusetts in the way of a "standard" barrel for cranberries. At the recent meeting of the American Cranberry Growers Association a committee was appointed to push the 'movement to amend the State measure law of New Jersey | put up in that form that formerly sold in bulk at very low prices—too low for the bee-keeper to make a fair living, says "Glean-ings."

If you happen to live in a locality where there is no bottled honey except that which comes from some packing-house, unknown or of doubtful reputation, just try putting out some neat bottled goods of your own, bearing your own label, and see what a nice trade

so as to make the New Jersey barrel contain one hundred quarts to conform to the Wis-consin and Massachusetts "standard" bar-

Sweet corn for seed is scarce. sales of seed have been made at \$10 per bushel, and it is commonly reported that holdings are in speculative hands, with the holders refusing to sell under \$12 per bushel. The normal price in ordinary seasons is from \$1.50 to \$2 iper bushel. This situation may affect the plantings in the

Hay Still Scarce and High.

Supply and demand are fairly well bal-anced in most markets, since buyers use as little as possible in view of the high prices. Quotations hold about as given last week, although the lower grades show some weakness on account of being so much more abundant than the best hay this year, Fancy grades will bring almost any price asked, sales having been recorded even above the highest quotations given. One cause of high prices is, as is well known, the refusal of Western roads to handle bulky freight for the present. The removal of these restric-tions may cause a rush of Western hay to Eastern markets, but until then, at least, prices are likely to rule high.

At New York market much Canadian has is arriving, but much yet is low grade. A barge with two thousand tons was burned in New York harbor last week. The supply is barely sufficient for local needs and none is left for export. Receipts at New York for the week were 8400 tons, against 7680 tons last week and 8588 tons same week last year.
The market at Boston is reported dull,

with a heavy supply arriving of low-grade hay. Choice hay cannot be had in quantity, little being offered that will bring above \$18. Fancy is worth \$19.50, but is hard to find. Receipts for the week were 380 cars, of which fifty-three were billed for export. rivals last year at same time, but a smaller proportion is exported this year, on account

of good prices to be had nearer home.

The following shows the highest prices for hay in the markets mentioned in Hay Trade Journal under date Feb. 6: Boston 10 Now York 601 \$19.50, New York \$21, Jersey City \$22, Brooklyn \$21, Philadelphia \$19.50, Pittsexcess over 1901. Russia is shipping free, however, and Argentine beginning to; yet Duluth \$11.50, Minneapolis \$11.50, Baltimore \$20, Chicago \$13, Richmond \$20, St. Louis \$15, Louisville \$17, Providence \$20.

Increase of Southern Truck Business. cattle and milk, while a third embraces the ques I will try to show how this vegetable-growing industry has grown in the last twenty years. The figures given are not twenty years. The figures given are not guesswork, but are compiled from the books f one of the oldest and most reliable commission firms engaged is disposing of produce.

During sixty days of the past seaso there was handled and sold 2,700,000 bashels of tomatoes in Baltimore markets, or about 45,000 bushels daily, besides what were grown and packed or shipped direct to other points, estimated to be as many more, and at prices they brought this season can be figured up to an immense receipt to the growers for same.

In potatoes the receipts this season were very heavy, both in Irish and sweets, the crop being one of the heaviest known, the quantity being nearly three times the amount of ten years and ten times that of twenty years back.

e line of cabbage that are now brought into the market in early summer, twenty years ago they were grown only by few gardeners; now fields of them are grown and shipped, one commission mer-chant alone handling an average of 125,000 daily for thirty days, making a gross amount of 2.750,000. It is estimate! that at least thirty million of the summer cabbage are road Gazette to point an article on the back wardness of the Empire State in climinating sucl andled, most of which are shipped away.

It is estimated that at least three thousand pounds of seed are grown for the cabbage rop in the fall of the year around the city of Baltimore, making the sale of same inter-esting for the seedsmen of our city. Two of our winter and spring crops-that

is, kale and spinach—are grown and shipped in enormous quantities, sometimes to a good profit to the grower, at other times barely paying for the cutting, depending considerably on how the crop winters elsewhere.

Ten years ago there was practically no spinach brought into the wholesale market, and what little was brought into the city was mostly disposed of in the retail markets. Now it will average up to about thirty-two thousand boxes a day for five months in the year. In other vegetables there has been an enormous increase, both in the quantity grown and taken by our shippers. RICHARD VINCENT, JR. Maryland.

Bee Items.

There is no question that bottled honey while Southern lots sell much cheaper.

New York produce markets show full with the consumer class. The number of New York produce markets show full offerings of potatoes, with prices inclined to weaken. Cabbages still very plenty and prices low. Celery growing scarce and more dependence being placed on the shipments from California. Onions have been put up in that form that formerly sold in the part of little in some grades. Hothers

you will have. Your own good reputation you will have. Your own good reputation, with a personal explanation from yourself, will make the goods move off like hot cakes. But you must make one trip around among the consumers, explaining that it is your honey; how you put it up, and that you guarantee it to be absolutely pure.

Old honey is all the more rich and mellow for the keeping, but it must be kept dry and warm. Thin, watery honey is caused by dampness.

The Italian bees are patterns of mildness in most cases. The writer's Italian caused no annoyance whatever from stings the past season. They attend strictly to business is allowed to do so, and do not even resent a e amount of manipulation.

Common causes of dysentery are too much fruit, impure honey, artificial food disturbance or long confinement.

The bee farm and school on the royal domain of Godollo, Hungary, the favorite residence of the late Queen Elizabeth, has an area of sixty acres, the land being mostly taken up with the cultivation of plants and

—Association prices for products sold to canneries in central New York have been adopted as follows: Corn 65 to 80 cents per 100 pounds, according to variety; tomatoes, \$10 per ton; beets, \$15 and \$18; peas, \$2.25 per 100 pounds; cucumbers, \$12 per ton. It was also agreed that in cases members of the association deliver peas at tory, and do not take away the vines, the

the factory, and do not take away the vines, the operators of the factory shall pay the farmer for the vines at the rate of \$3 for each acre the farmer has devoted to the culture of ipeas.

—Portland, Me., has become a great point of export for Canadian grain. Receipts of grain at Portland in 1902 amounted to 12,151,840, those of flour to 28,226 barrels, making a grand total of 12,278,857 bushels, including flour, reduced to bushels. Of grain only, not including flour, 2,979,463 bushels came from American sou ces and 9,172,377 bushels from Canada. Of the quantity derived from American sources, 2,890,614 bushels were wheat and 88,849 bushels were corn.

—This year California's fig crop is well over half a million dollars, and if the young trees now growing bear well, the ensuing annual crop will amount to several times that sum.

—Over \$12,000,000 is to be spent for free rural

 Over \$12,000,000 is to be spent for free rural mail delivery this year in the United States.
 Prof. S. B. Green of the Minnesota Experiment Station says that last year the florists of the Twin Cities alone did a business aggregating \$400,000. Fifteen years ago the State produced 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes, last year 18,000,000. Last year's apple crop amounted to 500,000 bushels, and the value of the gardens he estimated at

over \$3,200,000. over \$3,200,000.

—The tenth annual meeting of the Vermont
Maple Sugar Makers Association occurred at
Montpeller Wednesday and Thursday of this
week. There were \$175 in premiums and interesting and practical topics discussed. Col. Albert Clark, secretary of the Home Market Club, Boston, and Prof. J. L. Hills of the agricultural experiment station, Burlington, addressed the meeting Wednesday evening. A maple sugar festival and concert was given on Thursday

evening.

—The Connecticut Pomological Society at their annual meeting in Hartford last week chose officers as follows: President, Prof. A. G. Gu ly, Storrs; Vice-President, J. M. Hubbard, Middleton; Secretary, H. C. C. Miles, Milford; Treasurer, R. A. Moore, Kensington; County Vice-Presidents, Hartford, L. C. Root, Farmington; New Haven, Weiter H. Baldwin, Cheshire; Fairfield, T. Frank Flavord, Green, Farma, Liteb. held, T. Frank Elwood, Greens Farms; Litchfield, J. H. Putnam, Litchfield; Middlesex, Harry Jewell, Cromwell; New London, N. C. Barker, Lebanon; Windham, T. O. Hoskins. Scotland; Tolland, G. G. Tillinghast, Vernon.

—In the British Empire, excluding India, about \$5,000,000 is expended yearly by the govabout \$5,000,000 is expended yearly by the government in behalf of agriculture.

—Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, quartermaster-general of the British army, recently, testified before the War Inquiry Commission that 340,728 horses and 53,339 mules and donkeys were lost in the South African War, exclusive of 15,900 which were lost on the voyage to South Africa—a total of 419,027. The bulk of the war loss was owing to the use of the animals before hey became acclimated.

—It is announced that an international cybi-

hey became acclimated.

—It is announced that an international exhibition of dairy produce is to be held at Hamburg Germany, May 2-20. The exhibition, though dealing with every form of object that can be held to come under this head, will make the hygienic come under this head, will make the nygienic treatment of milk a special feature. There are eight sections, among them being one of labora-tory and scientific instruments and methods. Another deals with the veterinary treatment of

Hamburg.

— The danger of infection from cattle suffer ing with the hoof and mouth disease having been reduced to a minimum, New York State Agricultural Commissioner Welting has withdrawn

nearly all of his quarantine guards from the New England border. Only one inspector is left in each district.

——A resolve has been presented the Connecticut legislature asking that farmers be allowed to manufacture and sell wine at wholesale from their own vineyards without a license, just as is

ermitted in the case of cider. -Three new cases of the foot and mout disease have appeared since our last report.
Two of these were in Needham, Mass. The third affected the herd of eighty-teven cattle at Med-field Insane Asylum. It will be noticed that all cases the past few weeks are within a few miles of one another. The infected district is evidently confined to a very small area, no cases having been found elsewhere for a long time. The work been found elsewhere for a long time. The work of disinfecting the barns is now almost finished. The three herds mentioned were killed and buried. No changes in quarantine have been made during the week, and the department is still uncertain how soon the States affected can be officially reported as safe from the disease.

—Tw ee as many people relative to population are killed at grade crossings in New York as in Massachusetts, and the fact is used by the Rail-

Philander Williams,

POULTRY KEEPING. HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

A 45-Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and All About Prode able Pealtry Raising.

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crossings. Massachusetts, with a population of about one-third that of New York, has so far, it is stated, expended nearly thirty times as much money for the removal of crossings at grade as

money for the removal of crossings at grade as the larger State.

— Owing to the drought in New South Wales, stock returns show a shrinkage during 1902 of 16,000,000 sheep and 275,000 head of cattle.

— A total of approximately \$183,500,000 is being spent, or will shortly be spent, in public improvements and the construction of large buildings in New York city.

— A mammoth dove farm at Elysian Park, in southern California, is owned by one J. Y. Johnson, who began five years ago with four hundred birds. Now he has about twelve thousand. The quabs bring from \$2 to \$3 a dozen. White doves predominate, and there is an effort to confine the marketable supply to white birds. From eight to ten sacks of wheat and twenty of screenings are consumed in a day.

ings are consumed in a day.

—L. C. Armstrong, immigration agent of the Canadian Pacific Rallway, says one hundred thousand Americans, Scandinavians and English farmers from Western States, French Canadians from New England factory towns and Swedes from New York will come to settle in Canada next year.

—Notwithstanding the coal famine, Boston

seems to have had nearly as much coal as usual in 1902. Coal receipts at Boston for the calendar year 1902 were 4,280,209 tons, compared with 4,812,-419 tons in 1901. Of this latter quantity, 2,163,568 tons were anthracte, and 2,648,861 tons bituminated to the compared with 4,812,-419,000 to the compared with 4,812,-

tons were antiracite, and 2,645,861 tons bituminous. For 1962 antiracite amounted to 1,654,170 tons and bituminous to 3,226,639 tons.

—The next important exhibition at the rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society occurs March 18-22, inclusive. There will be fifty-six classes for plants and flowers, with several premiums offered under angle large. Vecetables will miums offered under each class. Vegetables will also receive some attention, but the exhibition will be mainly floral. It is always one of the

will be mainly floral. It is always one of the most attractive displays of the year.

—The Postoffice Department is gradually extending its rural free delivery service in New York State, and the present plans call for a total of 946 rural routes in operation by April. General Superintendent Machen of the free delivery system has just completed his arrangements for the extension of the rural free delivery service in the immediate future. There are 891 carriers now performing mail service on a many surface process. performing mail service on as many rural routes in New York, and forty additional routes will be established March 1, and fifteen more later. Exactly 13,104 of these routes are now in full swing throughout the country. On the sixteenth, 152 more will be established, and on March 1, 751 will go into service, bringing the total number of routes in the United States up to over fourteen



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Even the time ball is not always on time.

The port of Boston is not yet equipped to take care of thirty-seven stowaways at one

We are pleased to note that there begins to be in evidence a certain tendency to be bored by success. AM

Evidently the campaign for the saving of Brimstone Corner is not to be spoiled by moving too quickly. Congratulations to the white owl of

Marshfield on so long evading the efforts of local marksmanship. May it long hoot! The turnstile has been hard pushed, but Justice Brown returns a verdict that it did no serious damage in the case when it hit

Now that Chelsea is likely to have a public forum, why wouldn't that city be an excellently proper place to revive the dead

Whatever may be the effect of Mr. Kennan's investigations in southern Delaware, the Tsar of all the Russias will take little

Winchester has a new "no-school" sig-nal. By whatever mechanism it is operated, ness interests on a safe basis and making however, it will probably sound just as sweetly in the ears of youth.

born mosquito. The suburban cities are so as to secure equity as between man and beginning their plans to continue treating man in this Republic." It will probably

library-or even part of one.

moneyed oppression of grasping and un-worthy trusts which arrays class against We suspect that the author of the humor-We suspect that the author of the Middleboro town report ous section of the Middleboro town report has a concealed ambition towards the Republic founded by the fathers of American force. There can be no question of the Middleboro town report worthy trusts which arrays class against the House and the Senate, and has just gone into force. There can be no question to the Middleboro town report worthy trusts which arrays class against the House and the Senate, and has just gone into force. There can be no question to the Middleboro town report worthy trusts which arrays class against the House and the Senate, and has just gone into force. There can be no question to the Middleboro town report worthy trusts which arrays class against the House and the Senate, and has just gone into force.

We notice in the want columns of a contemporary that a certain number of bright, energetic young men are wanted to sell "a its creation is a step in the right direction dire necessity." But who wants to buy a of putting all citizens on an equality in the dire necessity?

The death of the English novelist, Edns Lyall, marks the passing away of another writer who began her work before the making of popular literature had become

Why a popular magazine should taunt the

know there is such a thing as a legislative aring "shows very little respect for the informative value of newspaper headlines.

Syracuse, N. Y., is having an opportunity to sample many varieties of religion. We advise the public library—and other libraries—to lay in an extra number of vol-umes of Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma" to offset the result.

The Athenseum still stands where it is, and a majority of the proprietors are evidently quite content with the present situa- ine that with similar inadequate resources tion. After all, it is rather pleasant to see | we can repeat the triumphs of those times. somebody stop and consider a moment before following the general up-town move-

other day and gave the individual State on over imported liquors before as well as after delivery. But will it get through the Senate? Now that the opposition interests have woke up to the fact that there is such a bill its career will be stormy.

Being so far removed from the scene of trouble Boston can enjoy the picturesque aspect of the sympathetic strike now ordered by the Chicago Scrub Woman's Union as an assistance to the striking janitors. Moreover, with nice feminine intuition, the scrub women have chosen the their stores unlocked and unwatched at exact psychological moment. "This is the muddy season," says the president.

And now comes the aftermath of a romance which must have thrilled all tender-hearted readers of newspapers some months ago. A young man married a soubrette, and two young men were taken out of college by a disturbed and surprised parent, lest one brother should follow the example of the other. The aftermath consists in the suit brought by a local ticket broker for \$98 worth of theatre tickets.

The Harvard athletic committee has nipped in the bud a tendency that has been growing of late to advertise intercollegiate sports outside the walls of the college. The temptation to advertise in this fashion was not altogether unnatural on the part of some of the smaller teams that thus hoped to swell their gate receipts; but it was a tenthe athletic committee have very wisely put an end to it.

The tendency toward more full and reasonable payment for property destroyed for the public good is again illustrated in Vermont, where the new law pays eighty per cent. instead of the former fifty per cent. of the valuation of cattle killed for tuberculosis. The point will probably soon be further illustrated in Massachusetts by full payment for direct losses during the supession of the foot and mouth epidemic Public measures should be paid for out of

" I am farming for what money there is in it," said a hustling farmer. That was preventing, if possible, the crushing out years ago. He has made money enough, he of the small operator by unlawful and admits, yet he still works as hard as his piratical means. He pointed out the treatrength permits. "If you are farming for mendous industrial growth in this country " If you are farming for money, why don't you stop now and enjoy it?" "Well, I tried that awhile," he replied, "but tarming is a pretty good thing, even for old fellows like me." Many

traffic laws affecting railroads. Now the railroads, with a timeliness which looks very much like common agreement, have been investigating farm values, and seem to have found evidence that Iowa farms have increased greatly in market value the past two years, while taxes have remained stationary, until now the taxed value of the farms average only fifteen or eixteen per cent of the market value. So in Iowa this year the activation for tax referent taxes the year the agitation for tax reform takes the unusual guise of a movement of the railroads against the farm owners. Of course it is merely a game of bluff on the part of the railroads by which they hope to head off any threatened hostile legislation affecting their rates and privileges.

The Department of Commerce.

The majority of people have probably forgotten all about the Department of Commerce, the establishment of which was recommended by President Roosevelt in his first message to Congress. Now that the bill has been passed which carries out his ideas, he will, no doubt, cheerfully sign it, and express his satisfaction that the opposition to it has been overed

In commending a year ago the proposal for the creation of the new department, Mr. Roosevelt said: "It should be the province of the head of such a department to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, what-ever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine. The course proposed is one phase of a far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship, for the purpose of tirm our new position in the international industrial world, while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-workers and Trouble is already preparing for the un- capitalists, of investor and private citizens, take this new department some time to get One might have imagined that the town of ystem that will settle quietly and effect-Reading would be the last place in the world to hesitate over the acceptance of a free tal, we shall arrive at a happy state of affairs that will do away with the socialism that tends to anarchism, and with the

> It is quite likely that there will be much carrying out of measures for their protection from both tyranny and license.

> > Peace and the Navy.

A recent writer sneers at the idea of increasing the American navy for the purpose of preserving peace, and seems to think that a formidable naval display would in-Why a popular magazine should taunt the unfortunates with the fact that its latest edition is entirely sold out, still remains a puzzle to those who are not immediately moved to order a copy of the next edition.

The opinion of a local coal dealer that "ninety-nine out of a hundred people don't know there is such a thing as a legislative than the making necessaring those that are weaker than the mercy of some bullying power that countries and add it to her own possessions. Colonies are gained by aggressive nations by scaring those that are weaker than themselves and by making presences that selves and by making pretences that they have been wronged, like the wolf did in the fable, when he gobbled up the lamb that he accused of polluting his drink.

It will not do to let the United States go

unguarded at home or in any of our recent possessions, and Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy Department is right when he says that we ought to increase the number of battleships we are now building about threefold. It is no use to look back at the glories of the Yankee ship and the Our victories, too, on the water during the civil war were won against a foe that had few opportunities to turn out ships of war That was a quiet little bill that went capable of contending with ours in a sea lature was called that on June 12 appropriated through the national House the or any considerable portion of it, in naval encounters. The days of comparatively small things were included in the periods just mentioned, and the advances and radical changes in naval construction in more recent years should make us anxious to safeguard ourselves at home as well as in our lately acquired possessions beyond our

Not to prepare for war in times of peace is the height of folly. The way to invite attack is to sit down and remain unprepared to meet it. If our merchants should leave night, how long would robbers restrain from entering them? Such a course as that indicated would make thieves, and an insufficiently guarded country invites conquest. The way to insure peace, therefore, is to show that you are thoroughly able to discourage by force of arms all attempts to break it. In a crowd where there are no fficient police there is usually mob-rule every man for himself and the dickens take the hindmost. So in the movements of land grabbers the country that is least effectively defended is crushed beneath the efforts of the contending parties. The white-winged dove of peace at present perches upon the most powerful batteries. When the millennium arrives, she may find a more fitting resting-place.

Mr. Powers' Speech.

The trust debate in the national House of Representatives last week was in every way dency working in the wrong direction and a notable one. Mr. Powers, the Massachusetts representative, was accorded the distinguished honor of opening the debate in an hour's speech, and he acquitted himself most creditably. His speech, which we have before us, shows that he made his argument along conservative lines, and fairly represented the sentiment of his constituency. He argued in favor of industrial liberty and such protection of the field trial liberty and such protection of the field of competition as would prevent the small competitor from being crushed by the large combination, obtaining the advantage of rebates and other discriminations from railroad companies. He showed the importance of holding the large combinations within the lines of fair competition, and during the past twenty years, and said that it was important that Congress should do nothing which would seriously interfere



THE GOV. OLIVER AMES ESTATE AT NORTH EASTON. Loaned by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

gress. He received excellent committee assignments, which gave him an opportunity to take part in important matters of legislation. In two of the most important debates that have taken place during this session of Congress in the House, he was selected to open one and close the other, the last being on the bill for the amendment of the Bankruptcy Law in which New England people were so much interested. This bill passed both useful career in the public service. His great industry, good judgment and good nature are qualities which are most requisite for success in Congress.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

The recent prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in some of the New England States and the consequent closing of our export trade in cattle furnishes but another argument in favor of raising our cattle at ne, and most of all, our dairy cattle. We do not know where or when the first case originated, but we do know that it has been very rapidly and widely spread by the sale and transportation of cattle, and their pur-chase by those who have thought it cheaper to buy developed cows than to raise the calves from their best cows, first taking care that they were sired by pure-bred bulls of approved breeds. One man, who finds his whole herd doomed to destruction, declares that if he can start again with a herd of healthy cows, he will never buy another cow or any other animal to introduce to his herd unless he can be sure, by quarantining it for a season, that it is free from this and all other diseases. We hope many more will be of like mind.

When the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia began in May, 1895, among a herd of cattle imported by W. Chenery of Belmont, measures were taken to stamp it out and to prevent its spread, and the next spring the State Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose. This being found to be insufficient, an extra session of the Legisfor more than a year the danger was thought to be over, but the following winter there was a new outbreak and 154 cattle were killed. Again they thought the danger over, but it appeared again in February, 1863, and as the appropriation was but small, the selectmen of the towns were called upon to do the killing. In 1864 several herds were found affected and seventyfour cattle were killed. In 1865 three herds were found affected and four cattle were killed This, we think, was the end of the disease, as we find no record of any in 1866 or later. This, however, shows 1164 attle killed by the order of the commissioners of the State, beside the unknown number killed by order of the selectmen o he towns in 1863. The expense to the State was \$67.511.08, beside about \$10,000 paid by the towns in which it was found, they paying one-fifth of the cost of isolation and of the cattle killed, beside those expenses borne by the towns in 1863, and the loss borne by individual owners. Thus it required six years and a total expense probably equal to \$100,000 to extirpate this disease, which was not nearly as widely spread or as contagious as the foot and outh disease. We cannot expect much better success with this disease than was achieved at that time. And in that case, as in this, the spread of the disease was attributable to the transportation of cattle supposed to have been free from the disease.

The milk pails and strainers are n often neglected or poorly cared for than any other of the milk utensils. Woollen or paper pails should not be used. If a tin pail is used, all seams on the inside should be well covered with solder, that they may not contain any milk or any of the bacterial germs. The pressed white iron pails without seams are the best. After using, the move all the milk, after which it should be washed with warm water and soap, sods or ammonia, and a whisk broom, or small brush, be used to reach all parts. Then scald with boiling water and drain or wipe dry. What used to be known as the scald," or exposure to the direct rays of the sun, is a very good thing, but it should be in pure air, and the dust should be well wiped out be ore the pail is used. If these precautions cannot be observed, it is better to omit the sunning and airing entirely.

If a wire strainer is used scour it each time with salt, and a brush, and then wash with warm water and soap and rinse with replied, "but tarming is a pretty good thing, even for old fellows like me." Many a man who thinks he is working for money is really working for about all the pleasure he will ever get, and following the only occupation that would give him satisfaction for any length of time.

Prosperity in Iowa has enabled the railroads of the State to pursue a course which they doubtless consider very clever and amusing. In former years lowa has been famous for the severity of its taxation and in the process of the State to pursue a course which they doubtless consider very clever and amusing. In former years lowa has been famous for the severity of its taxation and in the process of the State to pursue a course which they doubtless consider very clever and amusing. In former years lowa has been famous for the severity of its taxation and in the process of the state to pursue a course which they doubtless consider very clever and amusing. In former years lowa has been famous for the severity of its taxation and in the process of our people. With warm water and soap and rinse with the cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water to remove the milk, then washed with warm water and soap and rinse with food water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water to remove the milk, then washed with warm water and soap and rinse with food water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water to remove the milk, then washed with warm water and soap and rinse distraction of the closed by saying:

Wether a partity of the feed of the consumer, and it is the great conservative distribut

to keep all its patrons up to this standard of cleanliness. The increasing popularity of the farm

separator and of the taking of cream instead of whole milk to the creameries, is shown by the report of Dairy Commissioner Norton of Iowa, who said that in 1899 there were 1762 in use in that State, and in 1900 nearly twice that number, or 3332. We have not seen a later report, but an increase at the same rate would have resulted in the use of factory in good condition in very hot or very cold weather, and the partial churning of it in the cans when carried over a long route. The former can be overcome in the wagon as it is in the creamery, by making the wagons protected from extreme changes of temperature, and by use of ice in summer and a heating apparatus in winter. The churning can be mostly checked by the use of a float in the can, or other receptacle in which it is carried. We feel anxious for the success of this plan, because it leaves

the sweet skimmilk at home for table use and for the pigs and calves. It saves time for the farmer, because one cream gatherer from the factory can take the cream from a hundred farms, and allow the farmer to remain at work at home or to oversee his hired men, which on a large farm may be of much more value than his own strength put to hard labor. When the cream is tested for butter fat at the farms there should be half-pint jars taken of each lot, to be again tested and examined at the factory, that if there is any lack of care in handling the milk there, or

in any other particular, as improper food, impure water or a lack of cleanliness, it may be detected and traced to its cause, which should be rectified at once. Such of these samples as are not used in the test bottles can be added to the cream in the vats, and therefore they should be as well protected from excess of heat or cold as the rest of the cream. In fact, if this is not

done the second test may not be reliable. The dairy cows, like the poultry yard, have an advantage to the farmer that is ing their advantages. They give quick cash returns, and with proper care can be depended upon for about a certain income each year. When forage crops are grown to supplement the pastures in seasons of drought, there is no partial or total failure to produce enough to repay their cost, as there was with the corn crop of 1900, and has been with the wheat crop in some years or in certain sections when the cinch hay abounded, or a local bad season reduced the yield or damaged the crop after it was harvested. With the returns coming in weekly or monthly, the dairyman can proportion his expenses to the cash he has, and by proper economy he need not find his me pledged to meet the expense of the past twelve months, and perhaps nsufficient for that, as sometimes happen to those who have other special crops which yield returns only after a year of waiting. workland care. All years may not be alike profitable, any more than in any other business, as disease or accidents may happen, but perhaps it is less subject to loss and fluctuations than many other branches of agriculture. Much else may be dependent upon the dairy farm; the growing of the calves and pigs may add to the year's profits, and the manure heap will enrich the soil for cultivated crops; the cutting out of the superannuated or least valuable cows each year may be made to supply the family table with meat much of the year, while milk and butter are articles of daily use in the household. In short, we be dairying not as the most profitable branch of agriculture, but as a sure source of inme, and one that should form a part of the business of every farmer, whether his farm will furnish food for one cow or a

Whether the creamery, the cheese factory, the condensory or the milk contractor is to prove the best customer for the milk, or whether it may be more profitable to work it into manufactured dairy products at home, are questions which each one should decide for him or herself. Circumstances may decide other than the mer question of possible income. The labor required may prove an important item, whether it is in the house or is expended in carrying the milk a considerable distance to dispose of it, and the possibility of utilizing for such labor those who are too old or too young to perform the more arduous labor on the farm, all these should be taken into consideration. But only the strongest reasons should result in banishing the cow from any farm where there is grass enough

speech carefully throughout and accorded him generous applause at the end. Mr. to find a ready market for their products at he Woodfo d districts green wood is now higher prices than are paid for the best record he has made in his first term in Concreamery products, for no creamery is able inghere on account of the scarcity of coal,

wood being so abundant. Coasting accidents have been quite numerous in this vicinity. Several new granges are being organized. Deputy D. H. Morse is working for organization in Shoreham and Bridport. The Bridport Grange will have fifty-three charter members. New granges are also planned for Addison and Cornwall. An interesting feature of the Sugar Makers Convention at Montpelier. this week, is a maple sugar banquet the ten thousand the past year. The only objection we have seen urged against them is the difficulty of bringing the cream to the all ways in which this delicacy can be used.

Results of the vote on the liquor question show the country districts were strong in favor of the old no-license system, while the cities of Barre, Burlington, Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans and Bennington gave a majority for the bill of 6391, a vote which the two hundred small towns could not balance. Six counties voted in favor of the bill for local option and eight voted against it. The number of voters was less than usual in the small towns. If they had turned out in as large numbers as they did for the fall election the result might have been different. Bennington, Vt.

Chief D. E. Salmon Explains.

The probable final cost of clearing out the foot and mouth disease in Massachusetts was placed at \$250,000 to \$300,000, in recent address by Dr. Salmon, chief of the United States Cattle Bureau, before the association of State boards of health at Boston. If the disease had not been checked the loss in the United States, he claimed would have amounted to a billion dollars a least. Said Dr. Salmon: "The average loss by death in European

countries has been from two to five per cent. The actual losses of cattle owners are, however, much greater than this. The high fever causes a rapid loss of flesh, which loss is augmented by the fact that owing to the large vesicles and resulting ulcers in the mouth, the animals are not able to masticate their food. On account of this less of flesh their value is decrease I from twenty to twenty-five per cent. At the same time the milk secretion almost disappears, and for from four to six weeks. When the animals have recovered from the acute form of the disease, many of them are found to be more or less injured, some of them having lost the horn from their feet, others having ulcers of the feet, which cause chronic lameness, a considerable proportion having abscesses in the udder, which make them worthless for milk pro duction. On the whole, I think it is probably not far from correct to estimate that in an outbreak such as we now have in Massachusetts the average loss on account of the disease equals fifty per cent. of the value of the cattle affected

"A number of herds have been preserved which had the disease in a mild form, and which had apparently recovered at the time our inspection was made. In about one-third of these the owners have since come to us with the statement that a relapse had ecurred with their animals; some were again affected with the formation of vesi-cles, and most of the others had abscesses in the udders which made them unfit for milk production.

"The present outbreak in Massa has been one of the most virulent of which I have any knowledge. It has spread with extreme facility and has affected all of the cattle in the affected herds within a very few days, while the fever has been very high, the loss of flesh extreme, and the after results very unfavorable. We could not for a moment contemplate the idea of allowing the disease to spread over the whole State and much less over the whole United States. In the State of Massachusetts alone there are three hundred thousand head of cattle which would be affected at an average loss of ething like \$15 per head, making all told millions of dollars, without considering the loss to commerce which would result from the continuance of quarantine restrictions for three or four years, and the losses which would occur by the disease being ransmitted to other species of animals, such as sheep and swine.

"I have prepared a table which shows the number of herds and animals affected up to the present time, and the number which have been slaughtered. With the slaughtering of the diseased animals the extension of the contagion has been arrested in Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, a d in all parts of Massachusetts except a small section south of Boston where newly affected

TOTAL APPROTED SINCE APPEARANCE OF Herds.

SLAUGHTERED UP TO JAN. 29.

.135 2787 279 Dr. Austin Peters, head of the Massa setts Cattle Bureau, supplementing remarks of Dr. Salmon, said that the from quarantined cattle is not sold: the fore, there is virtually no danger to public health to be apprehended on score. After keeping his herd for ten in quarantine the owner of cattle is allow by the State a certain sum per Quarantine claims thus far filed amount to \$5000, and he estimated that the total claims on this account would reach \$800.

Farm stuff doesn't cost much. Our city cousins have got on to the fact when they come to see us.—W. T. Becker, Niagara









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Now is the time to order a CARLOAD for your ORCHARD and FRUIT FARM. Try ashes on your run-down meadows and wemout pastures; they will bring in nice clover, and are the most sensible manure for other crops, and come cheaper than other manures and last longer.

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The only practical Calf Feeder. The sensible method of raising calves. No reaching the calf to drink." Promotes dion. Prevents soours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or real. Price of Feeder, \$1 50, postpaid. As wanted. Buoklet free. Mention this papared. Buoklet free. Mention this papared. Buoklet free. Mention this papared.

Page Poultry Fence weight in pounds to the rod-bottom wires 114 inches spart-and don't cost any more error than a sizy nesting. Send for descriptions.
PAGE WOVEN WIEK PENCE CO., ADRIAN, Micl.



THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARRESS CO THE NOW

OS FROM PUGET SOUND TO YOUR FARM. We shall ship to 70% Staves One Please the Depth of Silo. Sown, tills. Block of Silo. Sown, tills. Block of Silo. Sown, tills. Block of Silo. Sown Frame Frame which coming to laught must be headed in our leaders into propile contemplating.

ABBIVALS For

BOST

BEEF-P dide, tailo quality, \$\frac{2}{5}\$ \$hird qualit \$7.50\text{g}7.75; \$3.00\text{g}1.50. \$HEEP— \$\frac{2}{5}\$\text{c}; sh \$5.75; lamil FAT Hoo weight; sho dressed hos VEAL CA CALF SKI TALLOW-

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plenty looker & Co.'s sale Unic Tuesday—T and as a mat roads of trans when the stoc easily. The v cows, of 2020 th balance of lot, of 1000 fbs, at 5

1400 ths, at 41@ W. E. Hayde Cows from New Medford, to be

Local hogs, 8 @ The arrivals Western arrivaloads last week

or near that di could handle the were in conditi Sales of 93 sheer at \$3.30@ 5.80 p 100 fbs. Movement in v

plies are not hea effected at stron of 19 calves at 6 Supply light, se

Drev

Maine-J. N. I Stock Company, New Hampshir den, 19; W. F. W J. S. Henry, 15. 6; F. L. Crane, 9; Bright Stock at yards:

176 calves, 120 h 19,000 hogs, 120 sheep, 60 hogs, 73 tle. Vermont, 8 h 74 cattle, 30 hogs, Tuesday—Mark Weaker on the weaker on the bet ness corresponds with trade at yard not equal to sup taken in considera during the season for an active ma cows, of 4300 lbs, steers on commiss bull at 4c. J. N. 1 lbs, at 2jc. Generi

Whatever arrive at steady prices.
and Massachusetts
veal comes from the
are thereby regula
by dealers. Sales
Eastern at 6@7\frac{1}{2}c,
arrived from Water

Wednesday—For fair at steady prices prices were general class of local hogs, ket for veal calves sales. P. Freeman A. Wheeler sold 3 b P. A. Berry, 4 calves cow, of 1150 hs, at 3 Bologna stock at calves at 5/c up to 7/2 and 340 hs, at 32.30 at 3c. \$3.65; 1 bull, of 820 lbr at 3c.

BOSTON PI

Pontary, ern and Easter ens, choice ros

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PATE ners

boov g Fertilizer in ARLOAD for FARM. Try ows and worn-in nice clover, nure for other other manure

FEEDER der. The only lves. No more romotes diges-to the value of

rite for prices itario, Canada.

Fence ottom wires only any more erected eriptions. ., ADRIAN, MICH.

RY

Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed.

A. Wh

# The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

For the week ending Feb. 18, 1903.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals 

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出的西西西西西

Prices on Northern Cattle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide. tailow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; hird quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$1.50@7.75; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.00@1.50. Western steers, 3.55@6.05.
SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c; extra, pl 25½c; sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$2.60 (c.575; lambs, \$4.25@6.75.
FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 6½@7½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail,—; country lessed hogs, \$4.25@1.

sed hogs, 81 @81c.

VEAL CALVES—4@74c P fb.

CALF SKINS-13c P ib; dairy skins, 40@60c. Tallow-Brighton, 4@5c P ib; country lots, TELTS-50c@\$1.10.

Cattle, Sheep. Cattle. Sheep. ALNEDM& Wool Co. Ma Nashua 30 180 W E Hayden 25 I C Evens 10

WE Hayden 25
JC Evens 10
At Watertown.
Breck & Wood 150
WF Wallace 7 40
Western.
At Brighton.
At Brighton.
At Brighton.
At Watertown.
G W Hall 300
Fred Savage 8 40
At NE Parameters and Savage 8 40 Fred Savage 8 40 Co.
N E D M & Wool
Co.
Via Nashua 50 300 J A Hathaway 550

Live Stock Experts.

Prices at Liverpool on State cattle le lower d. w. than last week on best grades, and quoted ic higher on the more common grades. Probably not any very inferior cattle on the market. Sales at 12\delta 13c, d. w. Only 15 horses exported from here, with 10,562 quarters of beef. Shipments from United States for the past week: New York, 2520 cattle, 2039 sheep and 16,440 quarters heef; from Baltimore, 1595 cattle, 1662 sheep, and from Newport News, 283 cattle.

Herse Business. The buying was somewhat limited during the past week. Buyers were not as numerous as some previous weeks, and the tone of the market was moderate at steady prices: At L. H. Brock-way's sale stable, arrivals of 2 express and 1 freight carloads, mostly chunks and heavy draft horses; only a fair demand for any description. Range of sales at \$100@260. At Cavanaugh Bros.' sale stable light sales at steady prices. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, 2 carloads of Western; of good quality. Sold 1 very nice 1600-th draft horse at \$300; sold pairs at \$375, \$450 and \$500. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable the usual sale, but less activity, with plenty lookers to buy later. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, 4 carloads; about one-half

not sold. A slow week at steady prices. Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday—The stormy morning of the winter, and as a matter of fact, late trains on all the roads of transportation. The arrivals less than when the stock from New England can be loaded when the stock from New England can be loaded easily. The values on beef cattle tumbled on best grades fully to \$\foatstyle{P}\$ the on Western, and that difference on arrivals here. O. H. Forbush sold his best, of \$70 lbs, at 3c, with the exception of 2 cows, of 2020 lbs, at \$3.20; 1 cow, of 900 lbs, at \$3c; balance of lot, \$2\overline{P}\_{20}\$ 2. J. A. Hathaway, \$25 steers, of 1000 lbs, at \$5c; 20, of 1450 lbs, at \$5\overline{P}\_{20}\$ 5c; 30, of 1400 lbs, at \$4\overline{P}\_{20}\$ 5c.

of 1000 ms, as 41@5c.

Milch Cows. W. E. Hayden shipped in 25 choice new milch W. E. Hayden shipped in 25 choice new mitch cows from New Hampshire, unloaded at West Extra northern creamery. 26@ Extra No. 2, yellow, spot, 58c. No. 3, yellow, spot, 58c. N

Fat Hogs. For Western, strong prices paid, at 61@71c. Local hogs, 82 @Ste. d. w.

Extra northern creamery.....

New York, round white
Western, ""
Aroostook Green Mountains...
Bermuda, \$\psi\$ bbl...
Jersey, double head, \$\psi\$ bbl....

Artichokes, \$\Psi\$ bu.

Beets, new, \$\Psi\$ doz-bunches.

Beets, \$\Psi\$ bu.

Cabbage, native, \$\Psi\$ bbl.

Parsnips, \$\Psi\$ bu.

Lettuce, \$\Psi\$ doz.

Celery, Boston market.

Jersey, double head Vineland, fancy....

Eggs.

Green Vegetables.

Fruit.

Apples, common, P bbl..... Baldwin fancy Maine

trawberries— Florida refrigerator, choice, a qt ... Florida refrigerator, com. to good

Bteers and cows, all weights
Bulls
Hides, south, light green salted
" " dry filst
" salted
" salted b" b
Calfskins, 6 to 12 ibs each
" over weights, each
Deacon and dairy skins
Lambskins each, country
ountry Pelts, each

Cranberries.

Hides and Pelts.

Sheep Houses. The arrivals nearly twice that of last week. Western arrivals were 36 carloads, against 15 loads last week. The increase was owing to ic, or near that difference lower, so that butchers could handle them to better advantage. Butchers were in condition to handle increas d supply. Sales of 93 sheep, of 83 fbs, at 2½c. Western sheep at 83.30@ 5.80 \$\psi\$ 100 fbs, and lambs at \$4.30@6.80 \$\psi\$

Vent Calves.

Movement in veals favorable to dealers, as sup plies are not heavy. Easy disposal of the meat is effected at strong prices; mostly at 6@74c. Sales of 19 calves at 6fc; 4 calves at 7c; 5 calves at 7fc. Live Ponltry.

Supply light, selling in crates at 13c for mixed

Droves of Veal Calves. Maine-J. N. Richardson, 13; Farmington Live Stock Company, 60. New Hampshire—Via Nashua, 80; W. E. Hayden, 19; W. F. Wallace, 50. Vermont-Fred Savage, 50; via Nashua, 475; Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 40; O. H. For

6; F. L. Crane, 9; R. Connors, 25; scattering, 50. Brighton Cattle Market. Parsips, P bu. Lettuce, P doz. Celery, Boston market ... 120 horses. From West, 568 cattle, 143 sheep, 29,198 hogs, 1 120 horses. Maine, 29 cattle, 143 logs, 73 calves. New Hampshire, 4 cattont, 8 hogs, 15 calves. New York, 200 hogs. On hogs, 88 calves. New York, 200 hogs. Hamber of cattle a shade the better class on sale. This weak-sponds with Western market on cattle, at yards was moderate, the demand to supply, when city-dressed beef is susideration. For the next few weeks, it is season of Lent, dealers do not look live market. A. C. Foss sold 4 beef 1500 lbs, at \$3.65. E. E. Chapman, 9 commission, the probable price 44c; 1 J. N. Richardson, 16 beef cows, 900 General sales, 2@44c, l. w.

Veni Calves.

Tarrive are wanted and find ready sale Stock at yards: 665 cattle, 143 sheep, 29,198 hogs, 176 calves, 120 horses. From West, 558 cattle, 19,900 hogs, 120 horses. Maine, 29 cattle, 143 sheep, 60 hogs, 73 calves. New Hampshire, 4 cattle, 143 sheep, 60 hogs, 73 calves. tle. Vermont, 8 hogs, 15 calves. Massachusetts, 74 cattle, 30 hogs, 88 calves. New York, 200 hogs. Tuesday—Market for beef cattle a shade weaker on the better class on sale. This weak-

arrive are wanted and find ready sale

ices. Arrivals from Maine, Vermont insetts at these yards. As dressed m the North and East, the prices egulated, and have to be co Sales are from 5@74c P tb, 1. w. atertown direct to the abattoir.

Late Arrivals. For good beef cows the demand prices. As the arrivals were light, nerally sustained. For the better logs, 8] @9c, d. w., was paid. Marwes continues good, with easy man sold 6 cows, of 1100 fbs, at 32c. data soid 6 cows, of 100 ms, at 32c.

3 beet cows, of 1000 ms, at \$3.10.

calves, of 110 ms, at \$4c; his best
at \$4c; 1 cow, of 730 ms, at \$4c;
at \$1.76. O. H. Forbush sold 7

to 74c, unless fancy; 2 helfers, 680
\$2.30 and \$3.35; 1 cow, of 940 ms, at
\$20 ms, at \$3.30. Cow, of 11

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

# INCREASE YOUR CROPS

A good resolution for the New Year would be to double your crops on the same acreage of last year by using

# BRADLEYS Celebrated FERTILIZERS

Behind every ton of which stands the guarantee of the oldest, strongest, and most reliable fertilizer company in existence.

Really, it would seem that the difference between a profitable large yield and an expensive small yield is the difference between Bradley's and others. That's the way the record reads. For sale by local dealers everywhere. Send for pamphlet.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER WORKS, BOSTON

Offices, 92 State St.

Corporation, 51 No. Market Street, Boston, Mass.

	SEPH BRECK & SONS,
ekens, fair to good 12@16	Evaporated, fair to prime
ks	Evaporated, fair to prime 5a Sun-dried, as to quality 3a
	Grass Seeds.
fair to good 12@14	Timothy, p bu., Western, choice2 75
ons, tame, choice, P doz 1 50@1 60	
' com to good, ₽ doz	Clover, P ib
18, extra choice   10g   12@14     fair to good   12@14     sons, tame, choice, \$\psi\$ doz.   1 50@1 60     '' com to good, \$\psi\$ doz.   75@1 25     abs, \$\psi\$ doz.   3 00@4 00     tern dry packed—     urkeys, choice hens, headed   19@30     18@30	Clover, \$\Phi\$ b. 13  Red Top, Western, \$\Phi\$ 50 ib sack 2500  "fancy recleaned, \$\Phi\$ b. 13  Orchard, \$\Phi\$ ib. 13  White Clover, \$\Phi\$ b. 25  Hungarian, \$\Phi\$ bu 16  Alfalfa, \$\Phi\$ b. 17  Blue Grass, \$\Phi\$ ib. 10
urkeys, choice hens, headed 19@20	Orchard. P th
Choice nens, neads on 1/6/19	White Clover, P tb 25
" choice toms	Hungarian, P bu
" choice mixed	Alfalfa, P Ib
" No. 2	Dide Grass, P 10
ons, good to choice 14@19	Beans.
ickens common to choice 12/816	Pea, marrow
wis, good to choice	Pea screened
Wis, good to choice	Pea seconds
corpts reb. 11, were ross packages.	Pes foreign
Live Poultry.	
ls P tb	Mediums, foreign
sters P Ib 7@8	1 ellow eyes, extra 2 80
Game.	Yellow eyes, seconds2 500
ll, ⊉ doz	Mediums, foreign
use, Iowa, dark, P pair 2 00@2 25	Lama beans urieu, & ib
use, pintall, & pair	Hay and Straw.
	Hay, No. 1, p ton
nvas 2 00@2 50	Hay, No. 1, P ton
dhead 1 00@1 50	i tine choice 12 (live)
allard	" clover mixed & ton12 00@
nddy 75@1 00 nail 30@50 bits, ≱ pair 15@20	" clover mixed \$\psi\$ ton. 12 002 " clover, \$\psi\$ ton. 12 003 " swale, \$\psi\$ ton. 9 003 Straw, prime rye. 13 003
bits, & pair 15@20	swale, P ton 900@
k Rabbits, P pair 40.250 ison, saddles, P ib 16.20	Straw out per top 9 500
ison, saddles, P ib 16@20	Straw, oat, per ton
ison, whole deer, p b 10@13	
Butter.	DI OUD AND CDAIN
TE-Assorted sizes quoted below include 20,	FLOUR AND GRAIN.
0 fb. tubs only.	Flour.—The market is quiet.
mery, extra— & N. H. assorted sizes	Spring patents \$4 20@4 55
ribern N. V. assorted sizes	Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50.
orthern N. Y., large tubs 26@	Spring patents, \$4 20@4 55. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50. Winter patents, \$4 00@4 20.
orthern N. Y., assorted sizes	Winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@3 90.
estern, asst. spruce tubs 26@ mery, northern firsts 25@	Corn Meal\$1 16@1 13 P bag, and \$2
mery, western firsts	2 75 P bbl; granulated, 3 10@3 50 P bbl.
	Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 15@4 00 P
mery, eastern 23@25	Ont Menl.—Firm at \$4 50@4 75 \$\to\$ bbl. rolled and \$4 90@5 15 for cut and ground.
y, Vt., extra	Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3
y, N. 1., extra	3 60 & bbl.
mery, seconds 25,224 mery, eastern 23,225 y, Vt., extra 24,6 y, N. Y., extra 23,0 y, N. Y. and Vt. firsts 21,22 ovated 17,220	Corn.—Demand good, prices lower.
xes-	Steamer, yellow, 584c.

Outs.—Demand steady, supplies light. Clipped, fancy, spot, 48c. No. 2 clipped, white, 452@464c. No. 3 clipped, white, 46c. No. 3 clipped, white, sec.

Millfeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 25@22 50.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$21 50@26 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$21 50@21 50.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$25 00@26 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 50. THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan . 

HORIZONTAL WELLS .- E. C. M., Hartfor

HORIZONTAL WELLS.—E. B., B., I attout County, Ct.: Your steep hillside of clay loam with wet spots near the top would be quite sure to yield water if skillfully tapped. Whether or not the supply would be never failing can be decided only by experiment. A horizontal well should be made only by an experienced man, and such per made only by an experienced man, and such per-sons are not common in this part of the country. A level tunnel cut in a springy hillside is danger-ous to work in unless the boarding is properly constructed. The tunnel is triangular, with two-inch hemiock or chestnut plank at the sides, and brought together at the top like the point of a V, the edges joined being beveled to fit each other. The lower ends of the planks are wedged firm by The lower ends of the planks are wedged firm by wooden pins or stones. The planking is put in as fast as the earth is removed. A short-handled pick is used and the dirt hauled out on a boxed hand-sled. There is little labor or expense besides the crib of plank, the digging being quickly dene in a favorable location. When water is struck, it can be taken where wanted by a wooden trough. For one who has had no experience with this style of well, a safer plan would be to sink a common well in the wettest apot and draw the water through a siphon pips, emptying lower down the hill. Common well to the make and operate as compared with horizontal wells, but they are safer to construct and more durable. and operate as compared with introducial wells, but they are safer to construct and more durable.

CATLE SITUATION IN VERMONT.—B. A. F., Burlington County, Vt.: The situation in Vermont with respect to tuberculosis is practically the same as it has been for the past eight years, the same as it has been for the past eight years, but the law with reference to the matter was changed in a few particulars at the recent session of the legislature. The most important changes were: That an indemnity of eighty per cent., instead of fifty per cent., is provided for cattle that are killed. The board can only test on application of the owner and is not now allowed to are killed. The board can only test on applica-tion of the owner, and is not now allowed to quarantine suspected herds. The commission is now made an independent organization, instead of being composed of the members of the board of agriculture. Outside of these particulars mentioned there are a few slight changes, but sething that is or importance. Since the first of nothing that is or importance. Since the first of January, when the term of office of the present January, when the term of office of the present commission commenced, there has been a large number of applications for testing cattle for tuberculosis, some over two thousand head having been applied for. The dissatisfaction to which you refer was mostly caused by the action of the former board in quarantining several herds in a locality where there proved to be considerable disease, and, in this way, forcing a test of these herds. As the present board have no quarantine power in such cases, they cannot easily get into the same difficulty.

MILK FEVER.—A. C. B. Onondara County N

easily get into the same dimensy.

MILK FEVER.—A. C. B., Onondaga County, N.

Y. (Answer by Dr. A. S. Alexander): Place the cow in a box stall—where a cow should always calve—or in a shady place in summer time when gradually.

out of doors. Prop her up by means of bags filled with hay or straw so that she must lie upon her sternum (breast bone). Keep her head up in the same manner. She will soon bloat and die if same manner. She will soon bloat and die if allowed to lie upon her side. Tap the rumen with trocar and cannula if she is bloated when found. Now prepare the udder for the ludide of potash treatment. Strip away the milk; wash the udder clean with warm water and soap, adding zeno-teum to make a five per cent. solution. This done, place the udder upon a rubber sheet to prevent soiling. By means of a five-foot length of rubber hose, quarter inch, in one end of which has been inserted a large milking tube and the other end a giass. funnel, infuse into each test in turn half a inserted a large milking tube and the other end a glass funnel, infuse into each teat in turn half a pint of a solution of a milk-warm iodide, viz., two drams of iodide in one quart of freshly boiled water, filtered water. When the solution has been introduced, all that remains to be done is to massage the udder well once an hour until the liquid has been absorbed. In addition to this treatment, syringe a gallon of soapy, warm water into the rec'um every, four hours; remove the urine by means of a catheter, at least twice daily; repeat the infusion of lodide of potash solution if the cow is not up inside of twenty-four hours. Give by the mouth one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica in a tablespoonful of water every six hours. Do not milk in less than water every six hours. Do not milk in less than twelve hours, and then only if it is evident that the infusion will have to be repeated. Turn the cow partly every four hours, so that the hind leg can be pulled forwards and outwards to retain her on her chest. Let her drink when she can do so and feed a soft mash when she becomes con-scious. Feed her carefully for a few Gays, and as a rule; this will be the last of the treatmen

IS ROBIN A ROBBER?

Professor Forbes asks this question: Will the Professor Forbes asks this question: Will the destruction of seventeen quarts of average caterpillars, including at least eight quarts of cut-worms, pay for twenty-four quarts of cherries, currants and grapes? and then answers it in these words: To this question I, for my part, can only reply that I do not believe that the horticulturist can sell his small fruits and the world at anywhere in the ordinary markets of the world at so high a price as to the uses proper diligence that the little huckster desen't overreach him in the bargain. The difficulty is that while the robin may consume bugs and worms for all the farmers impartially. be collects his pay wholly from the few people who own cherry trees and berry patches. The best plan is to set a few Russian mulberry trees. Their product is of little value, but is sure and bundant and will save bushels of better fruit.

SUGAR MIXTURES FOR STOCK.

A French sugar manufacturer heated in a large closed receptacle a mixture of molasses and shopped straw. By drying this mixture in a warm room, a product was obtained which he collect railmel, and which can be readily packed and transported and easily handled. This feed is composed of forty-five per cent. of straw and fifty-five per cent. of molasses. It contains at least twenty-five per cent. of sugar and fifty-five per cent. of digestible matter. Twelve horses employed in farm work were fed a ration comemployed in farm work were fed a ration composed of ten pounds of pailmel, seven pounds of oats and seven pounds of hay during 120 days. They were weighed once a week. They increased in weight while doing hard work. A number of sheep were fed 21-5 pounds of pailmel and 64 pounds of peat per day during forty-two days. The total increase in weight per animal was twenty-six pounds. Some of the French farmers think highly of peat to mix with various fodders and concentrated foods; mixed with molasses, it is thought to aid digestion.

FREDING WITH CORN OR WHEAT.

At the same price per bushel wheat proved more profitable than corn when used to fatten hogs thirteen weeks at Nebraska Experiment Station. At the time this experiment was conducted, wheat and corn were each worth fifty-Station. At the time this experiment was conducted, wheat and corn were each worth fifty-five cents per bushel, rye fifty cents and wheat shorts \$18 per ton. The cost of grinding the wheat and rye was eight cents per hundred and the corn six cents. At these prices the net profits were greatest on soaked wheat, amounting in this case to \$1.30 per pig, as compared with \$1.07 on ground wheat. In this experiment, corn at fifty-five cents per bushel gave a net profit of only sixty cents per pig. It was, therefore, the most expensive food used. The ground wheat produced nine per cent. larger gains than the ground corn, pound for pound, and the ground corn two per cent. larger gains than the ground corn, pound for pound, and the ground rye. Wheat kernels are so small and hard that many passed through the animals undigested, and unless first ground or soaked this grain is unsatisfactory for feeding. Of the two methods, soaking is more economical, unless the grinding can be done for two cents, per hundred. At the present relative prices of corn and wheat in the Eastern markets, corn meal would, no doubt, pay better than wheat. The results are worth bearing in mind against a period when, as last year, corn will be scarce and wheat plenty. Similar tests in fattening steers showed that pound for pound wheat was five per cent. more effective than corn. At present, however, wheat costs about thirty per cent. more than corn.

doubt, pay better than wheat. The results are worth bearing in mind against a period when, as last year, corn will be scarce and wheat plenty. Similar tests in fattening steers showed that pound for pound wheat was five per cent. more effective than corn. At present, however, wheat costs about thirty per cent. more than corn.

Now that good horse hay is expensive, many feeders are using less of it and increasing the grain ration. There is some danger of making the grain ration too concentrated. A mixture of cut hay and straw or even cut straw alone mixed with a little chopped carrots or turnip makes a good food to balance the grain. No musty or dusty stuff should be given, most cases of heaves being caused by such food. Any kind of change in food should be made gradually.

MIDDLESEX, 58.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM HALLESSY, late of Cambridge, in said County of Ecunty of Said deceased, to Mary C. Hallessy, of Cambridge, in the County of Riddlesex, with out giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fourth day of February, a. D. 1983, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give published in Boston, the last publication to one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charlins J. Mollyties. Require, First Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year see thousand nine hundred said the petitioner is hereby directed to give published in Boston, the last publication to one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charlins J. Mollyties.

B. H. FOLSOM, Register.

**FARMERS' WANTS** ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Stuation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

OR SALE-Farm, 100 acres, cheap. G. FISKE, Durham, Ct. WANTED-M rried man to work on farm. Tenement. Strictly temperate, honest and obliging. State age, wages and experience. BOX 80 Vssex, Mass.

OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare, a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and VRed Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three conches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O. OR SALE—One good jack and two jennets. Address BOX 105, Patricksburg, Ind.

COM SALE OR TRADE—An English Shire stallion, coming three years old; a good one. W. H. JONES, Quimby, Ia., R. D. No. 1.

WANTED—A fast pacer for the free-for-all class must be able to go three times in 2.06 or 2.07. Address EARNEST MADDOX, Ellensburg, Wash. COR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. McDOWELL, Vincennes, Ind. OR SALE—Stallion, sire of one 2 12 performer and four others better than 2.30. Took him on a debt. Will sell cheap. GEORGE SPURRIER, Morristown, nd.

OR SAI E—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with extreme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

AT STUD—Fee \$10; Bob Jingo: bre ding cannot be improved. MARTIN HUNTER-Croton Kennels New Castle, Pa.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARIA P. DINSMOOR, late of Reading, in said County, persons interested in the estate of MARIA P.
DINSMOR, late of Reading, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Earle H. Gowing, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of EMILY EARLE, late of Lexington, in said County, de-EARLE, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased:

WHERAS, George O. Smith, the executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

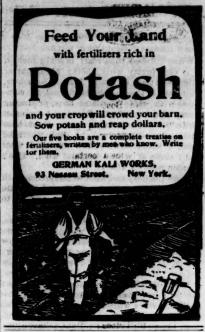
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the third day of March, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said executor is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUBETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mallir g, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McIRTIER, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other per sons interested in the estate of MARGARET GAGE, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased

GAGE, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by John J. Henderson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give

if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. A newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of LEVI WOOLSON, late of Hopkinton, in said County, deceased.

HEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament or said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by LeRoy L. Woolson of said Hopkinton, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of ANDREW P. HOLMES, late of Everett, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Levi S. Gould and William F Currier, the trustees under the will of said deceased, have presented for allowance, the first accounts of their trust under said will for the benefit of Martha F. Truli and Adelaide H. Currier.

Currier. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if amy you have, why the same should not be allowed.

allowed.

And said trustees are ordered to serve
this citation by delivering a copy thereof to
all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by
publishing the same once in each week for publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this second day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN H. MAXWELL, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, Anna S. Maxwell appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court for the County of Cumberland, in the State of Maine, has presented to said Court her petition representing that as such administratrix, she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit of \$404.27, and interest, in the Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank, and praving that she may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said Courty of

dispose of, and to transfer and convey such estate.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1998, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.
And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-Chubstris Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT. o all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES O. DUDGE, late of Somerville, in

said County, deceased:
WHEKEAS, Sarah J. Dodge, the administratrix of the estate of said deceased, has
presented for allowance the first and final account
of her administration upon the estate of said
deceased.

deceased:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County,
on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1943,
at nine o'clock in the forenous, to show cause,
if any you have, why the same should not be
allowed.

if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administratrix is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusett's PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thrittlehday of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.



#### Our Domes.

#### The Workbox.

ROMAN SHOULDER SCARF. When finished this scarf is 40x72 inches It is very pretty work, being plain garter stitch, and goes off quite fast. The colors, which are of the fine Shetland wool, are combined with white Shetland floss, producing a very pleasing effect. Procure 4 skeins of white Shetland floss, 1 skein light blue Shetland wool, 1 skein light pink Shetland wool, 1 skein light yellow Shetland wool and 1 skein of white Shetland wool. Use 2 en needles, size 17.

Wind the floss and wool in balls, then with I thread of white floss and I thread of white wool cast on 100 stitches. Remember to always combine floss with the wool.

Six rows of white wool and white floss, row of yellow wool and white floss, 4 rows of pink, 1 row yellow, 4 rows blue, 1 row flow, 4 rows pink, 1 row yellow, 4 rows white, 1 row yellow, 4 rows blue, 1 row 4 rows white, 1 row yellow, rows of pink, 1 row of yellow, 4 rows white, 1 row yellow, 4 rows blue, 1 row rows blue, 1 row yellow, 4 rows pink, 1 row yellow, 6 rows white.

EVA M. NILES.

#### The Hands in Winter.

Cold weather and the ashes of fires are especially irritating to the hands in winter, and special care must be taken of them by those who do kitchen work. A soft hand-brush and a mild soap must be kept con-veniently in the kitchen. After handling ashes or exposing the hands to alkali soapsuds, such as are used in general scrubbing or dish-washing, they should carefully be washed in warm water and thoroughly Where it is necessary to use some lotion to heal the hands that show signs of irritation a preparation of glycerine, rosewater and citric acid usually is successful. The proportion to be observed is two parts glycerine, two parts rosewater and one part citric acid. The citric acid counteracts the effects of the alkali in the ordinary soapsuds or in ashes, it is necessarily most imperfectly per-and the glycerine and rosewater assist in formed. Then is the body poisoned by its Two parts lemon juice may be substituted for the citric acid, or even sharp vinegar may be used. A preparation of on vinegar and cream or milk in equal parts may be used to counteract the effect of es or any irritating alkali soapsuds, but this has little healing principle, and there-fore must not be depended on to heal hands badly chapped.—Health.

#### Effect of Spices.

"Although the use of spices for the purpose of heightening the flavor of food is almost universal, it is generally recognized that their influence on digestion is detrimental," says the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. Some experiments recently carried out by a Polish physician, Dr. Korczynski, tend to prove that while spices stimulate the motor function of the stomach, they progressively impair the secretory functions, and, in the long run, inhibit the production of hydrochloric acid. On the whole, therefore, the ingestion of spices hinders rather than ac- of food, lack of bathing, etc., but always celerates digestion, though an exception may be made in respect of persons in whom slowness of digestion is due to a deficiency of muscular activity on the part of the stomach, and also possibly of the victims of hyperacidity."

## Is Water a Food?

This question is answered in the affirmative by Dr. John Uri Lloyd in a paper read before the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and now published in the Canadian Druggist. Most people, says Dr. Lloyd, believe that water is taken into the body only as a solvent or a late and compensate for the disturbance. anser. It is rather to be regarded, he believes, as an integral constituent of organic bodies, just as it is of crystals, and in the organism is that of a real nutrient. He says, among other

"The cabbage, the apple, the fruits of our orchards, the vegetables of our gardens, contain in all cases an enormous amount o water, if we consider the fluid part of the mysterious liquids present in vital juice and organic structure as simply water. Here we are confronted with conditions in which relationships between the large amount of water and the small amount of solid are such as to tolerate the view that this water of combination may be a something very different from pure water, or water obtained by tissre destruction. With such complex examples in mind, we are led consistently to inquire whether such dishes as soups and other aqueous liquids, and water-bearing or water-assimilating foods, can, as tissue feeders, be in themselves anything beyond simple solutions of solid matters in water. "We call water driven off in the drying

of fruit or food of any kind, water of separation. May it not be rather the result of structural molecular decomposition? In the cooking of dry foods we not only change their structures as regards relationships of solid constituents, but add thereto the qualities that combined water gives under conditions as yet obscure. The same is true of vegetables and fruits. Should we not look on such water, necessary as it is to life, digestion and tissue replacement, as an in-tegral part of food, instead of simply a carrier of food? It is indeed probable that the student of dietetics must soon broaden his field and consider foods in. their structural entirety, rather than from their analytical created ultimates. The method of the analyst now is to first kill the animal or vegetable, then destroy the tissue, then disrupt the molecules. The final result gives him inorganic elements and a few characteristic chemical structures, on which he bases his tables concerning food valua-tions. Is this just, in the light of what we know concerning the province of vitalized structures as a whole; is it rational, in the light of what we know concerning the worthlessness of chemical elements in

# **EXPOSURE**

to the cold and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take a dose of PERRY DAVIS'

# Painkiller

and the danger can be averted. It has no equal as a preventive and cure for Colds, Sore Throat, Quinsy and Rheur Always keep it handy.

foods? Is it not more rational to accept that the exceptional value of albumen and other nutrients, as typical foods, rests on 

the future will give less attention to analytical values concerning dead elements and more to vitalized and vitalizing structures in which available water is cons closer inquiry into the water molecule, the vitalized or easily vitalized water molecule, and its many shadings may not open up field for the constru ion of more ra food products."-The Literary Digest.

The Physiologic Care of Colds. That the condition called a cold is one of repletion, may be readily demonstrated.

Among other evidences of this is the fact Among other evidence of this theory is uniformly saccessful. Its acquisition is frequently attributed to some exposure, it may be from lack of wearing apparel or from atmospheric changes. But a closer examina-tion will show this to be an erroneous conwhite, 1 row yellow, 4 rows blue, 1 row yellow, 4 rows white, 1 row yellow, 4 rows whi sulting therefrom, when, again, ow yellow, 6 rows white.

Finish both ends with knotted fringe 7

other conditions, with the slightest exposure, in even the hottest weather, one may inches long, and 8 strands of wool and floss suffer from the hardest kind of a cold. This results from imperfect elimination, or an inactive condition of the excretory organs. In fact, it is the condition of the individual, rather than his exposure. The impurities of the system are being discharged through the mucous membrane, particularly of the head, instead of the proper eliminating organs. Many a time has this condition be brought about by a too generous dinner. The sudden changing from heat to cold, by going from a warm room to the cold air of out doors, when a person is debilitated and of feeble reactive powers, frequently produces the condition called a cold. Any overwork or exhaustion of the nervous sysplaces the body in a negative state, so that there is less power of vital resistance to morbific changes. A languid, exhausted feeling is often accompanied by a headache, or inactive stomach and bowels. If the ordinary amount of labor is imposed upon those organs while in that condition, own impurities. Too frequently tonics are

> an already weakened system. cause, rather than the merely exciting or the disturbance. By doing this we can shape our life so as to avoid most of the disasters common to modern civilization. Ignorance of the laws of life, and a man's relation thereto makes of him a slave, while knowledge of these laws gives him freedom to instantly accept and enjoy the fruits of obedience.

The invariable cause of colds comes from within, not without. No one takes cold when in a good vigorous state of health, with pure blood coursing through his body, and there is no good reason why any one in ordinary health should have a cold. It may come from insufficient exercise, breathing of foul air, want of wholesome food, excess from some violation of the plain laws of health.

There can be no more prolific cause of colds than highly seasoned foods, as well as frequent eating. These give no time for the digestive organs to rest, and incite an increased flow of the digestive secretions. Thus larger quantities of nourishment are absorbed than can be properly utilized, and the result is an obstruction, commonly called a "cold," which is simply an effort of the system to expel the useless material. Properly speaking, it is self-poisoning, due to an incapability of the organism to regu-

is not only a strong predisposing cause of colds, but a prolific source of much graver conditions. Pure air and exercise are necessary to prepare the system for the n of nutriment, for without them there can be no vigorous health. The oxygen of the air we breathe regulates the appetite as well as the nutriment that is built up in the system. The safest and best way to avoid colds is to sleep in a room with the windows wide open, and to remain out of doors every day, no matter what may be the weather, for at leas two hours, preferably with some kind of exercise, if no more than walking. One should not sit down to rest while the feet are wet or the clothing damp. A person may go with the clothing wet through to the skin, all day, if he but keep moving. Exercise keeps up the circulation and that prevents taking cold.

The physiologic care of colds is the prevention of their occurrence. The person who does not carry around an oversupply of alimentation in his system, and further more secures a purified circulation by strict sanitary cleanliness, thus placing himself in a positive condition, is immune to colds. A starving man cannot take cold.

A careful diet would exclude the use of all narcotics, and all food that is not thoroughly appropriated. An overfed person is worse off than one who is underfed, because the overfed body is taxed to dispose of what cannot be appropriated, and when not properly disposed of, remains only to be ent of danger.—Science of Health.

Brushing Beauty Out of the Hair. The most famous hair-dresser in London has startled the fashionable ladies of England by warning them that in following old

traditions they are brushing beauty out of their hair. The incessant brushing of the present day is ruinous to the hair," he says. "Some women used to give their hair one hundred strokes of the brush night and morning and have good hair in spite of it. An occasiperson might do so now; but the good hair is in spite of the brush, not because of it.

"All new hairs appear first as a soft, deli-cate fuzz, easily pulled out or destroyed. Stiff brushing will wear them out, just as i will wear out the nap of cloth. The hair roots try to make up for the destruction They are forced into abnormal growth, and heir life force is depleted. The old hair is falling. The new hair is not being allowed to live and grow. The life force is being exhausted. The hair gets thin, straggling, inhealthy, dies out altogether, and there

manner of walking. It is very clearly evident that there is a direct relationand a study of this interesting subject reveals the fact that every peculiarity of a handwriting has a particular significance and indicates a corresponding trait or pecul-iarity in the writer. In other words, a person's character is revealed in his handwrit-ing.—Clifford Howard, in Woman's Home

#### Domestic Hints. BALT CODFISH CHOWDER.

Wash one pint of salt codfish broken in was one pint or sait course broken into fakes and put to soak over night. Cut half a pound of sait pork into dice, fry crisp and brown, and in the fat fry two entons chopped into fine dice. Put in the soup pot a layer of flaked fish and a layer of thinly sliced raw potatoes. Sprinkle with onion, fried pork, add a dash of four and papers. Sprinkle with onion, fried pork, add a dash of flour and pepper. Cover with a layer of split srackers. Continue in this order till the fish and one quart of sliced potatoes have been used. Over this pour two quarts of milk and allow the chowder to simmer very gently for one hour.

CREAM PUPPS. One-half pint of hot water, two ounces of but-ter, one cupful of pastry flour and four eggs; put the butter in a stewpen, melt and pour over it the hot water and allow to boll, then put in the flour at once; stir rapidly, and stir until all cleave together, and until the pan is free from moisture together, and until the pan is free from moisture: set on ice to cool; add eggs, one at a time, without beating—just stir them in—and after the last egg is added beat until well mixed, then cover and let stand a half-hour in the kitchen. Now have a pan well greased with butter, and put a spoonful at a time in it until the pan is filled. Don't allow them to touch, and set in oven until done. CREAMED OYSTERS.

Clean and parboil one pint oysters. Drain and reserve liquor for making sauce. Melt 3 table-spoonfuls butter, add five tablespoonfuls flour and pour on gradually oyster liquor and milk or cream to make 1 cups liquid. Season with salt, pepper and celery salt. Reheat oysters in sauce.

—Miss Farmer.

PRUIT PUNCH.

Pour one cup strong tea over one cup sugar. Add three-quarters cup orange juice, one-third cup lemon juice, one pint ginger ale and one pint Appollinaris. Strain into punch bowl over a large piece of ice and garnish with slices of BECEPTION ROLLS.

Scald one cup milk, add one tablespoonful sugar, one-quarter cup of butter and one-half teaspoon sait. When lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in three tablespoonfuls lukewarm water and 1½ cups bread flour. Cover and let rise, then add yolks of two eggs and flour to knead. Let rise, shape, again let rise and bake in a hot over.

CODFISH WITH VEGETABLES. taken to spur on and still further exhaust Freshen codfish and cut it in chops about three by six inches in size. Put into hot water and set In looking for the cause of colds, or any on the stove where it will barely simmer. Boilother disease, it is well to consider the first or rather than the merely exciting or dary one, which is only incidental to mashed potatoes, beet pickles and boiled car-

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

Foreign cooks, who use garlic and onions for flavoring to such advantage, parboil them before using them for such purposes.

If the beans for baked beans of either the famous "Boston" or "New York" variety are parbolled in water to which a little soda has been added, before they are baked, persons who have formerly found them hurtful can often eat them with impunity. They should, of course, first

Any vegetable of assertive flavor will be im-proved for persons who are inclined to scorn it, by first parboiling it. Cabbage will be found far elicate if it is treated in this way.

To vary the appearance of the salad course arrange four small slices of tomatoes on lettuce or cress. On two of the slices pile shredded sweet red pepper mixed with shredded celery. On the other two put mineed cress and diced

An original way of making a custard is to mix the eggs, sugar and scalded milk in a glass fruit jar. Seal the jar as tightly as possible, and place in a kettle of warm water. The water is allowed to come to a boil slowly, and the custard cooks until it sets. This is vouched for by a cook of

even onions often like the delicate little shallots

For chutney, chop together a white cabbage and eight small onlons. Mix and pack in layers in a stone crock, covering each stratum with a layer of sait. Let all stand a day and a night. Into a pint of vinegar stir a halfsugar and a teaspoonful each of allspice, mace black pepper, celery seed, cinnamon mustar and turmeric, and a quarter-teaspoonful of alum Heat this spiced vinegar to boiling, drain the iquor from the crock, and pour over the content the scalding vinegar. Set as de for another day and night, then drain off the vinegar, return to the fire, boil up again, and again pour over the pickles. On the third morning put pickles and viflegar all into a kettle and boil hard for five minutes, then let it cool. Pack in jars, and seal.

The French braise a great many of their cuts of beef, that is, roast them in the pot. For this pur-pose they generally choose a piece of rump that is not especially tender. They lard it and make it tender by cooking a long time slowly and stead ily. Onions, carrots and herbs are usually added ily. Onions, carrots and herbs are usually added to the beef to flavor it a la mode. This may be a comparatively cheap piece of beef. It is not often more than is needed for the one meal, but if it is, it is excellent cold, and may be warmed

ver in its gravy to advantage. For heartburn occasioned by acidity of the stomach absorbents are the proper medicines. The best is magnesia. It acts also as a mild purgative, and the powder (which may be taken in a cup of tea) is not disagreeable. Spanish liquorice has been proved a good palliative; or half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, mixed in a little peppermint cordial with a teaspo brandy, will act effectually.

Constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound on the outside of the body. So long as it is done, the wound will not heal. Let a person when tempted to cough draw a long breath and hold it until it warms and soothes every air cell, and some benefit will soon be received from this process. The nitrogen acts as an anodyn to the mucous membrane, allaying the desire to cough, and giving the throat and lungs a chance to heal. At the same time a suitable medicine will aid nature in her effort to recuperate.

## fashion Notes.

•• The advance spring models show that skirts are not to be worn so tight over the hips. Plaits both box and side effects, are a feature of the new modes, and many hip facings or yoke effects are shown developed in the handsome cloth and re sawn developed in the mandsome cloth and velvet gowns. A stylish new skirt, either short or long, is of eight-gored flare shaping, and con-sists of seven gores and an extra gore forming an outside box plait at the back.

. Por a turn on the golf links on a fine winter ay, sweaters for women are the very best and smartest things. They come to fit all figures and in any shade of wool preferred. White is a favorite, and always modish, but the soft grays and warm-toned scarlets are so attractive that a choice is difficult. They range from \$1.75 up-ward, and the machine made are quite as effective as the more expensive hand-made qualities .\*. Foliage hats are to be great favorites, and

you have the bald woman or man."

Character in Handwriting.

It is as easy for us to recognize our friends by their handwriting as by their faces. Everybody imparts to his handwriting a certain individuality, a certain mannerism which serves to identify the writer. His style of penmanship is as much a part of his personality as is his tone of voice or his

\*\*o. Follage hats are to be great favorites, and no wonder, as they are os artiste, and can be modishly worn with any gown, either for ordinary or demi-dress. For the moment the all fur, or fur and iace hats, toques and turbans are the smartest, and since the holidays great bargains are to be great favorites, and no wonder, as they are so artiste, and can be modishly worn with any gown, either for ordinary or demi-dress. For the moment the all fur, or fur and iace hats, toques and turbans are the smartest, and since the holidays great bargains are to be had in these. Wise purchasers know they are bargains, because they still have the mid-winter left to wear them, and furs, like jewels, are always a good investment.

\*\*o. Gray cloth gowns are among the newest fashions, made with deep flounces, or bands of

gray squirrel, and with blouse or jacket of the same fur. Belero jackets, with facings of ermine and finished with ruffles of white lace, are structive and expensive enough to insure their reconlastic.

s ock seliars and "ties" which form so important an item among dress accessories, and women of taste and tact are constantly selecting from the overloaded counters of remnants exquisite bits of rich "marked-down" silks, veivet, chiffons, cropes, embroideries and laces to make up in ve neckwear, as well as adjusts

attractive neckwear, as well as adjustable vests, belts and dainty short dressing sacks. In this way they get about fourfold the worth of the outlay ordinarily made for such articles, and far greater variety and richness of fabric.

•\*A gymnastic suit is an essential part of the athletic girl's wardrobe. The newest design, both practical and attractive, consists of bloomers that are plaited into the belt and a separate shirt waist, with Byron or sailor collar. Full length or elbow alceves may be made, as preferred. A wide, soft sash of some bright silk wound around the waist adds picturesqueness. Any of the fancy fiannels, serge or brilliantine may be used in these costumes.

•\*\*e. Scarfs of Eastern gauze, crepe and chiffon,

may be used in these costumes.

\*\*a Scarfs of Eastern gauze, crepe and chiffon, three yards long and three-quarters wide, daintily flowered in vague, "dreamlike" shades, are modish, and softly knotted about the neek, are far more picturesque than furs or the heavier fancy boas, and the wearer is less liable to "take cold" after taking them off.

as when taking them on.

s wool rugs, which go by the name of India druggets, form a capital floor covering, as they are heavy enough to stand a good deal of wear, and also to lie flat on the floor. Both sides, besides being highly decorated, are alike. Generally the centres are of a gray yellow homespun, with conventional figures in yellows, reds and blacks sprinkled over them. As they come not only in sources, but in atries, they are particular. only in squares, but in strips, they are particu-larly useful in modern city apartment houses, where the long private hall is often such a very unornamental factor. message of a book, he no longer needs the

. A superb and very unusual necklace of nonds is in the design of a spider's web, in which are imprisoned several hapless files. The web, which is of small diamonds, radiates from the centre of the front. The principal feature is a large moth, the body of which is made of a large fresh-water pearl, and the wings of transparent enamel. The spider has withdrawn to the top of his web, and is not a striking

bead divided from its fellow by a pierced dia-mond, make a beautiful one-row necklace. ••• The automobile stickpin is a delightful little thought, that remains. Events become

conceit. The machine does not measure an inch across, but it is perfectly modeled, and is built of diamonds, with a ruby or emerald for a headlight. a\*\* a kinestones, combined with light or dark tortoiseshell, are charming for sets of combs to confine the hair. Turquoise in oval medallions or round beads adorn a beautiful little round comb for holding the "back" hair in place. One swagger hairpin for sticking through the low colffure broadens out into a circle at the top, with large catseyes imbedded in the shell. Sets of combs of white horn to imitate lyory are a very presty novelty. . The new hats that are to lead the spring

style are on the "shepherdess" and picture order, with long plumes, soft laces and folds of chiffon and tulle. Nothing severe or "hard" is shown to be worn with any smart gown. ••• A feather, a rose or a wreath of tiny field flowers fixed beneath the brim will be preferable

to flower-laden crowns.

•• All the newest "dress" waists shown as fashion's "advance guard" are draped, and without set or stiff lines. Old lace collars and lace berthas are used to finish evening waists, and laces and long, soft fringes are in great de-

oft, indistinct lines.

•• Hats, muffs and pelerines for weddings and gay occasions are made of satin and chiffon. A lovely set is shown of pale pink silk, with pink roses nestling all among the soft pink silk "waves" and "sea foam" of white tulle.

mand, as is any material that can be folded into

"waves" and "sea foam" of white tuile.

of There is a great preference for all the gold,
orange and marigold shades for evening wear,
they light up in the evening, and are becoming
alike to blonde and brunette. A dainty gown of orange-colored taffeta was shown, vei white tulle and finished with clusters of yellow in blooms on the side of the corsage and trailing down on the left side of the skirt.

training down on the left side of the skirt.

•°e Paillettes of all sorts of scintillating shades still hold wonderful sway. Some of the most beautiful dresses cut en princesse are quite like coats of mail, the sparkling sequins overlapping

. Many beautiful tea gowns are exhibited by Persons who object to the smell of garlic or the leading modistes, as they play so important a part in the winter outfit. Oriental textures and found in the larger markets. Served with mutton or lamb, or used to flavor dressings, sauces and of lace and Eastern gauzes, and many designs

Methought that in a solemn church I stood, of lace and Eastern gauzes, and many designs

Its marble acres, worn with knees and feet, periods, as well as the Empire and ever graceful Greek lines, while the sleeves are almost in-variably of the diaphanous, or "angel" flow.— New York Tribune.

#### The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

'T is the measure of a man-his apprehension of the day. . . . Life is good only when it is magical and musical, a perfect timing and conent, and when we do not anatomize it, you mus treat the days respectfully, you must be a day yourself and not interregate it like a college professor. The world is enigmatical,—everything said and everything known or done,—and must not be taken literally, but genially. We mus be at the top of our condition to understand any thing rightly. You must hear the bird's s without attempting to render it into nouns verbs. Cannot we let the morning be?"-Emer

The Emerson adept is born and not made. The perception of his meaning is like a feel ing for music-something in the tempera nt, and the only true study of Emers that which each one does for himself in cious absorption in the text. The real Emerson lover puts a volume in his traveling bag when he fares forth on a journey, catches one up as he enters a street-car, or puts it by his side at night. For Emerson is his own best interpreter, and each reader will draw from his pages that which meets his need and conditions at the time. Ten minutes of Emerson in the morning sets the day to a key of serenity and disturbances. The approaching centenary of Emerson is an event of far-reaching interest, and it measures less the growth of Emerson than the growth of the reading public to understand and appropriate Emerson. "His books are no palimpsest, the prophets holograph, defined, erased and covered by a monk's," said John Morley, and he is, of all writers, the most instantly to be apprehended in his own essence and vitality. For Emerson's place is in life rather than in literature. Whether he has a style, a philosophic system,—this or that is wholly subordinated to the fact that he is the writer with a special message for every with women, and although they may stare at the hour. His supreme gift is the poetic imag-ination, and that illuminates conditions in general. "I have heard some great speakers and accomplished orators," said Mr. Lowell, "but never any that so moved and persuaded men as he." He focuses life on a new centre, and one rises out of the region where he groped dimly. "We must ndition to understand be at the top of our co anything rightly." Here is indicated the true relation between man and events. Below "the top of our condition" we distort and exaggerate or underestimate. We do not see things in their large and true relations. But is this state one that can be summoned at will? Every one would choose to be at the top of his condition always; but is question to be regarded as solely one of individual choice?

There have arisen of late a vast army of persons who advertise themselves voc

ously as being wonder-workers of human life. According to their insistent proclamations, poverty is a "disease," and is to be cured by a course of correspondence lessons; beauty, address, gifts and graces and power are secrets of which they hold the key; even death, too, is but another mental malady and is easily to be overcome by their recipes. All these fradulent representations.—as absurd as they are false,—are but the gross distortion of the underlying truth that thought creates condition and controls results. Thought cannot transform poverty into wealth by means of six lessons; but the right quality of thought can set in motion the causes which, carried on to fulfillment, result in an increasing prosperity and welfare. One may thus achieve the top of his condition through serenity and poise of spirit, and thus be enabled to see events and ombinations in their true perspective. He not overwhelmed and swept into aby sees of despair because some momentary disaster has occurred, but he regards it in its e lative significance to the general trend of

e lative significance to the general trend of matters, and thus remains master of the sit-uation. Always Emerson teaches the absolute supremacy of the spirit. He is told that the world is about to come to an end, and he calmly replies that he can get along without it. There are certainly very few cannot get along without, with no particu-lar sense of deprivation, if he adjusts himself to that loftier view. The visible and the tangible have only the most fleeting values. "Life," says Emerson, "is a search after power." Gaining the result, the process no longer matters. If one absorbs

matter if the canvas burns? He who has music in his soul can live without a piano. Every force and every grace he sees as the means to an end, and that end is loveliness and power of spirit.

If the entire message of Emerson could feature, happily.

• Coral beads of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from its fellow by a pierced diagram of the most delicate rose, each bead divided from the m hold the essential. It is the ess

volume. If the beauty of a picture is tran-

substantiated into his own spirit, what

which inspired them. To accept life in this light is very largely petual familiarity with his works. The Brunswick, Boston.

etherealized and live simply as the idea

#### Brilliants.

Trasure the shadow. Somewhere, firmly based, Arise those turrets that in cloud-land shine; omewhere, to thirsty toilers of the waste, Yon phantom well-spring is a living sign. Freasure the shadow. Somewhere, past thy sight,

Past all men's sight, waits the true heaven at Tell them whose fear would put thy hope to flight There are no shadows save from substancast.

—Edith M. Thomas.

He speaks not well who doth his time deplore Naming it new and little and obscure, Ignoble and unfit for lofty deeds. All times were modern in the time of them. And this no more than others. Do they part Here in the living day, as did the great Who made old days immortal? So shall men, Gazing long back to this far-looming hour, Say, 'Then the time when men were truly men; Though wars grew less, their spirit met the test Of new conditions, conquering civic wrong, Of new conditions, conquering civic wrong, Saving the State anew by virtuous lives, Guarding their country's honor as their own, And their own as their country's, and their sor Defying leagued fraud with single truth, Not fearing loss and daring to be pure; When error through the land raged like a pest, They calmed the madness caught from mind t

By wisdom drawn from old and counsel sane; and as the martyrs of the ancient world Gave Death for man, so nobly gave they Life; Those the great days and that the heroic age."

Methought that in a solemn church I stood,

Mkiway the form hung high upon the rood Of Him who gave His life to be our good; Beyond, priests flitted, bowed and murm Among the candles shining still and sweet.

Men came and went, and worshipped as they

And still their dust a woman with her broom. Bowed to her work kept sweeping to the door. Then saw I slow through all the pillared gloom Ac oss the church a silent figure come.

Daughter," it said, "thou sweepest well my

It is the Lord!" I cried, and saw no more. —George MacDonald.

" In life, not death,

learts need fond words to help them on their way; Need tender thoughts and gentle sympathy, Caresses, pleasant looks, to cheer each passing day.

The shortest absence brings to every thought Of those we love a solemn tender It is akin to death. Now we confess, seeing the loneliness the r loss has brough That they were dearer far than we had taught Ourselves to think. We see that nothing less Than hope of their return could cheer or bless Our weary days. We wonder how, for aught Or all the fault in them, we could heed r anger with their loving presence near, Or wound them by the smallest word or de Dear absent love of mine! It did not need ou wert dear, nd yet the absence maketh it more clear -Helen Hunt Jackson

## Notes and Queries.

THE CARACANIANS.—"D. L. B.": The people of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, are said to be very peaceable and quiet, very proud of their city and great home-lovers. A more courteous people cannot be imagined. In their eyes impoliteness is a crime, and one that is almost unpardonable. They are not the half-barbarous creatures that some of our Northern people seem to think. Their tastes in art and music are refined, and many of them have knowledge of three fined, and many of them have knowledge of three fined, and many of them have knowledge of thre or four different languages. Their mechanica ingenuity is something phenomenal, and their weaker sex, there is no rudeness. Public order is first class, although the police force is small. Even among the lowest classes, where Spanish, Indian, Italian and African blood is mixed, fight

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.



A Fac-Simile of the One Printed on the

# **Dobbins' Electric Soap**

e soap their mothers used to della sing. Dobbins' Electric is the same de it was when it was first made as a 14 cents a bar. If your clothes as long and look as while as they us it is because your laundress is using som the cheap trash, loaded with rosin or d dulterants, that is sold as soap. Dobbin sure, and made of borax and the finest it whitems the clother, and preserves it it is the greatest disinfectant in the wi-

**DEBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO.** Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

ing drunkenness and robbery are seldom hour.

All present the appearance of personal clean, ness. The workingmen wear a white coat, shirt ness. The workingmon wear a winte coat, shirt and pantaloons, with a neat straw on his head, and a pair of sandals on his feet. It is contrary to municipal regulation for him to be seen on the street or plaza barefooted or in his shirt sleeves. cilla": The Mayflower compact reads as follows:
'In the name of God, amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King James, by the grace of God. of Great Britain. France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, etc., having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves tigether into a civil holy notify for one selves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereo o enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and office a question of temperament; yet, also, to an increasing degree it is a spirit that can be cultivated and one with which the lover of Emerson may constantly reinforce from perpetual familiarity with his works. eleventh of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James of England, Prance, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotand the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620."

THE WHITE ORANGES .- "Fruiterer": One of the explorers of the Agricultural Department discovered the white orange along the shores of the Mediterranean some months ago, and brought some cuttings from the tree to the United States. These were carefully grafted on an ordinary stock at the department grounds, and are now three feet high. A cutting of this plant was sent to Santa Ana, Cal., to be tried in that climate.

A couple of years will see the first fruit. If it proves of fine flavor, cuttings will be widely scat-tered, and in time the white orange may be as plentiful as the seedless orange. SEASICKNESS.—"V.": There are a thousand

and one remedies recommended for seasickness, but they suffer collectively from the very important drawback of being inefficacious. Maybe the following latest "infallible" antidote against easickness, given to the world by Professor Heintz of the University of Erlingen, will prove an exception to the general rule: "Draw a long and vigorous breath," he says, "at frequent intervals, and you will never suffer from this malady." The reason, he explains, is because the cause of this sickness is to be found in the lobe of the brain, the sensitiveness of which reacts on the stomach, and when fresh air is breathed at frequent intervals the blood becomes charged with oxygen, and thus the offending lobe loses its sensitiveness.

THE HORSECHESTNUT.—"H. R.": Dr. Laves of Harsers in the store of the store o

of Hanover, in a paper presented at a meeting of the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians, stated that the horsechestnut contains considerable nutritive matter, including about eight per cent. of proteid, fourteen per cent. of cane sugar and some starch. The bitter principles which make it uneatable can be ol; the residue, on ground, is a tasteless, nutritious flower. The alcohol extract contains a substance resembling saponin and some phenolic bodies, and is recom-mended by Dr. Laves for rheumatism and certain skin affections. While this statement may be received with hesitation, the fact of the probable

food value of the seed is of importance.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.—"Wage Earner":
The United States Statutes at Large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. the service and employment of all laborers and

## Popular Science.

—The "freezing well" of Raoul Pictet fur-ined steel cylinder about five feet deep, this is placed the sufferer from lung, stomack kidney disease, for five to fifteen minutes, an liquefied mixture of sulphurous and carbo acids, at 110° below zero, is ci culated by spenps between the double walls of the cyl pumps between the double walls of the cylind By eight applications of this treatment, whi gives no sensation of cold, Pictet claims to ha cured his own dyspepsis of fifteen years stand
—At the power station of Vouvry, Swit
land, twenty five hundred horse-power turb are to be supplied with water at the extra nary "head" of 3117 feet. The water is

ducted from Lake Tanay, a pond of 111 draining less than three square miles at a heig 4644 feet above sea-level, and the lower part of conduits consists of two steel pipes about this inches in diameter. The pressure on these is estimated to reach 10,667 pounds to the se nch-scarcely less than that of a powder osion in a cannon.

—Furnaces for metallurgical work in g

making usually have a smooth interior. Del Marmol, a French engineer, maintains combing the inside walls with cavities set eddies that insure the thorough mixing of embustible gases with the air supply, go creasing the heat. An experimental fu had a grate 34x24 feet, with a stack fifty high. With the ordinary smooth inner surfa a charge of glass could not be melted in less nine to ten hours; but on rebuilding the fur with rough walls, the cavities being half a in width and depth and one brick bet centres, the time of melting was reduced

**EBLEACH** FOR COMPLEXION Iwill send free trial bettle of my FACE BLEACH to any lady sending name and address. Mma. A. RUPPERT, 6-E-14 se, New York City.

DR. RA two year some of United S drinking but it see good. A thought have used they have with the l willow: felt like a but settle few mout could eat

Send to 1 street, New BEETH Because that The grand Your voice Falls with its

And yet of bo I look upon My eyes up The sense of And hearing Wrapt in the I know a gr What are the I hear a musi THI Old stone do

Greetings! B Sixty years at chored Where the wi Waving soft In the dea Old stone door And he said " you'll n Summit rough sight sr All of us that more or That was jus In the old i

Slowly slew you heavy ir And I laughed to into place And he said: In the far he And you stayed, and life a Not a throne truant he As fond memo d memory labyrinth

So he hitched

Round thee troo And we thread To the old he Oh, the orchard rayed in s Still one giant, li open gate How he captured Through the tan shouted w Oh, the joyance In the long ho Peaceful hours!

harvest ev Brought the blo odors of the And the cows from day was d And the bees wen armor on Through the sur In the sweet h Hung above you o Growing sweeter And you heard th

And the rumble are of the grain And you watch Of the old hor Dear old doorstep! dren on the And the gambols a lad and lass And the songs we s of evening s Oh, the sacred spot

breaks in t

the dead And the echoes Sung in old ho Memories throng.
pain has fou
Holy sorrow's pearl
font of grief
For the music hushe
round the do
And the footprints
path forever
As through blind As through blind Toward the old

W. A. Croffut, " Your father's When he Saint "No," said the Saint Anthony When Gwendolin The two never

For one name is a
The other is pla
To find the true of
You need to tak
For Maggie, my w
And Gwendolyn

Don't need no w
callin' er you
No railroad on d
Don't want ter go
fire— Kaze you sho' te

LIVER ILLS.

DIE RADWAY & CO., Now York:
 The Short of a Shitter,
 The Short of the Shitter,
 The Shitter of the

Your voice, of words on a silent ear.

And yet of both the meaning still is clear;
I look upon your lips with sight intent,
My eyes upon the moving keys are bent,
And thought and melody at once appear.

The sense of beauty still upon me lies, And hearing such as yours I do not miss; Wrapt in the harmonies of Paradise, I know a greater, yet serener bliss.
What are these glorious symphonies I plan? hear a music never heard by man.
GEORGE BIRDSETE.

#### THE OLD HOME DAYS.

Old stone doorstep! Blessings on you! You have suffered no "repair." Greetings! Blessings! I'd have known you i I'd met you anywhere! Sixty years and more have faded since you an chored by the door
Where the wide back porch was shaded by the

ancient sycamo Waving soft, through Memory's haze, In the dear home days!

Old stone doorstep! I recall you! Father found

you on the hill,

And he said "By George! I'll haul you where
you'll make a noble sill,

Summit rough, but might be rougher; 'nough
sight smoothern me, I guess;

All of us that foil and suffer must be wrinkled

more or less." That was just like father's ways In the old home days!

So he hitched the oxen to you in the path the water wore, Slowly slew you round and drew you to the open

kitchen door, Where the crowbar made you worry, and the

heavy iron mace-And I laughed to see you hurry as you wriggled into place:
And he said: "I'll bet it stays!"

In the far home days! And you stayed, O stair of granite! of our home and life apart; Not a throne upon the planet touches so the

truant heart. As fond memory backward glances through the labyrinth of years
Round thee troop the pictured fancies 'mid the

And we thread the tangled maze

To the old home days! Oh, the orchard and the garden, and the elms arrayed in state! Still one giant, like a warden, towers beside the

open gate! How he captured us and swung us-oh, the mad and merry wight! —
Through the tangled branches flung us till we

shouted with delight! In the long home days! Peaceful hours! The twilight shadows of the

harvest evening gray Brought the blossoms of the meadows in the odors of the hay. And the cows from out the clover tinkled that the

day was done, And the bees went droning over with their golden armor on ough the sunset's fading rays

In the sweet home days!

Hung above you on the trellis were the Concords in the dew, Growing sweeter for the chalice as the jocund

summer flew. And you heard the water tumble where the river And the rumble and the gramble of the grinding

of the grain, And you watched each changing phase Of the old home days!

Dear old doorstep! Oh, the prances of the children on the grass, And the gambols and the dances of the laughing lad and lass, And the songs we sang and chanted as the hours of evening sped! Oh, the sacred spot is haunted with the faces of

And the echoes of the lays

Sung in old home days! Memories throng. The heart is swelling till the pan has found relief; arrow's pearls are welling from the blessed of grief For the music hushed and vanished, for the voices

And the prints that have vanished from the forevermore, gh blinding mists we gaze

the old home days! Croffut, in Springfield Republican. father's deafness—was it cured Saint Anthony implored?" aid the boy, "It was not to be; thony was deaf as he!"

-John B. Tabb, in Smart Set. .... What adoline clashes with Maggie ever seem to agree, is aristocratic. s plain as can be le cause of the trouble

o take merely a look, my wife, is the mistress, dolyn-she is the cook. Don't no wings ter fly wid w'en dey

you higheron de rocky road en rough; er go ter glory in a cherryoot er ho' ter hit de fire soon enough.

-Atlanta Constitution ... A crow is not a pretty bird, Yet he's all right, because
He never quarrels with his fate
Or fortune, without caws.

-N. Y. Herald.

though his voice was distinctly audible to her ears, familiar with the whir of the machinery.

After their supper at the boarding-house the girls considerately left Marcia and Leonard alone in the neat parlor.

"I declare, Marcia," said Leonard, "I can hear the noise of the machinery in my ears now. How do you manage to hear each other speak in such an uproar. I saw the girls talking to gether, but I could not understand a word they said."

Marcia laughed. "Oh, you would soon get used to the noise. It seemed the same to me when I first went into the mill; now I can hear as plainly there as anywhere else."

"I don't see how you get air enough to breathe in this row of dismal brick houses," was Leonard's next remark. "Thank goodness, Marcia, there is one comforting thought. I'll be back in a year or two with a pocketful of gold, and carry you back to dear old Vermont, God willing."

"Oh, Vermont! Vermont!" cried Marcia, "I do long sometimes when the air in the mills is so stiffing for a breeze straight from the Green Mountains. Still you need not look noieful, nor worry about me, while you are away. The girls are very kind, and we have good books and papers to read. I haven't written you about it, Leonard," she added, blushing a little; "but I am studying evenings. I want to learn how to write better letters."

"My darling," all the schools in the world couldn't make your letters any better. They are

"My darling," all the schools in the world couldn't make your letters any better. They are perfect now, but I'm glad you are enjoying yourself. Have you learned to play on the piano?" he asked, glancing toward the little piano that stood in one corner of the room.

"No, I have not yet, because I thought we could not afford a plano, but if you are going to bring home so much gold—" she stopped to laugh, "Yes, Marcia, we'll have a plano and every-

thing else you want; they do say a fellow can plck up big nuggets of gold out there, and wny shouldn't I have my share?"

"If you will only bring yourself back safe I won't complain if the supply of gold is scanty," she answered, the sudden tears filling her eyes. "Now, don't be worried about me, Marcia," he said, as he kissed away the tears.

They took leave of each other that night, for Leonard was to start at three o'clock the next morning with a friend, who promised to give him

a ride to Boston.
Young and hopeful, full of bright dreams of a

happy future, no warning spirit whispered to him what his fate would be. For a few weeks after he reached California all went well. Marcia heard that he had arrived safely and had begun work mining. She sent him a long, loving letter in reply, and her fears for his safety were quieted. She worked diligently days, adding each week something to her little hoard of money in the bank, and evenings she studied, sewed or practiced on the piano, for she thought it would please Leonard to know she

had faith in his hope of a prosperous future. Those were happy days for her, very far the dismal life people are apt to think mill girls led in the past. In her time girls from some of the best families in New England country towns went to Lowell to work in the mills, in some in stances caring less for the money they earned than for the literary advantages which the town

One evening most of the girls with whom Marcia boarded attended a lecture, but it hanced that she felt unusually tired and decided room, took a New York paper from the table and settled herself in a rocking-chair to read and rest. They found her there two hours later; no

the was not there, her spirit had fled. Her cold hand still clutched the paper tightly and when the weeping girls gently took it from her clasp, one of them saw under the heading, "A Miner Found Murdered in California. The name of the victim was Leonard Hall." The sudden news of her lover's death had been a fatal shock to Marcia that set her spirit free to join his in the "Summer Land." S.

## A Jump at Conclusions.

When John Ashe returned from the city and found that the farm next to his had been sold, he was vastly displeased. He had intended to buy that farm for himself, but had evidently delayed too long. It was n't John Ashe's way to take things on hearsay, so he visited the county clerk's office to make certain the sale had actually taken place. Sure enough, there was the deed duly recorded, and giving "A. Wilkins" as the name

recorded, and giving \*A. Wilkins." as the name of the purchaser of the coveted farm.

"A. Wilkins," growled the good-hearted but irascible John. "A. probably stands for Alexander. One of these fellows that every one calls Alex and who thinks he knows it all. Never did like a man of that name. Well, if this Alex Wilkins don't mind his own business, or if he ets his stock or chickens run over my place, he

will get into trouble." Which showed a rather unjustifiable tendency on the part of John Ashe to jump at conclusions regarding both the name and the personal qualities of the new owner of the adjoining farm.

tles of the new owner of the adjoining farm.

But A. Wilkins apparently did not keep his fences in good order, neither had he impressed on his chickens the vast importance of not troubling the vegetables and peace of mind of John Ashe. First, the big rooster crawled through a hole in the fence. He looked around in a lordly manner. The ground seemed eminently adapted as foraging territory for himself and his clucking satellites, the hens. He called to them in the imperative manner common to all self-respecting big roosters. One by one the hens hurried through the broken fence. The big rooster strode haughtily toward the spot where John Ashe's choicest vegetables were planted.

John Ashe saw the rooster and his wives at work peeking and soratching in the ground that had been so carefully planted. He drove them

eyes of A. Wilkins. In the evening, however, he took heart of grace. It would be only neighborly to inquire after the condition of the injured rooster. He donned his best clothes. In fact, he took far more care as to his attire than is usual with persons inquiring as to the condition of wounded roosters. Just before starting for the house of A. Wilkins, John stopped and gathered a bouquet of his choicest flowers. For, of course, if there is anything which a rooster with a broken leg longs for it is flowers.

After that John Ashe found it often necessary to visit the house in which A. Wilkins resided. Even after the rooster had regained his usual health and again began to raid John's gardennow unmolested—the visits did not cease. In fact, they were kept up until Alice decided that

fact, they were kept up until Alice decided that A. was an excellent initial not only for a first, but for a last name—Ashe, for instance.—Edwin J. Webster, in N. Y. Times.

## Poutb's Department.

THE DOLL HOUSE. Laughing child with liquid eyes,
When all our merry play is done,
Ringing voice no more replies,
And light, quick-moving feet are gone, Mine the loving task when pla Is o'er, to put the toys away.

First the doll with fluffy hair Must banished to the store-room be. In neglect she still is fair Wrinkled is her sheeny dress

And tangled each soft golden tress. As I lift ber from the floor, Her eyes, wide-opening into mine Burst open memory's sealed door Where many later pleasures twine,

Bringing back in rapid flight Glad hours of childhood, bathed in light. The house that's bounded by a screen With bureau, bed and table small,

The chairs where passive dolls may lean Still hold my haunted heart in thrail. The fairvland once more is spread And none of all the charm is fled. MARGARET JEANNETTE GATES. Washington, D. C.

What Ralph Saw. Ralph had been sick a whole month, and now that he was able to sit up again he liked to have has chair by the window, where he could look out and watch the men who were at work upon a new

He was so glad that the men were at work the house which was being built next door.

He was so glad that the men were at work there just at this time, for the days sometimes ed very long to him, and he liked to see the ouse growing before his eyes. Nothing else en-

ertained him for so long a time.
But one day the funniest thing happened at the new house. A strange workman appeared upon he scene, but this workman hindered more than

Ralph was at his accustomed place at the win dow and was watching a carpenter who was measuring pieces of lumber for a certain part of the building. Ralph saw him take out his measure and mark the length with a penell. He then laid the penell down beside him while he sawed the board. Pretty soon he looked around to get his pencil, and it was gone. He looked about a few minutes; then he took another pencil from his pocket. He marked another board with this

it again, it, too, was gone.

The man now began to look vexed, and he searched all about, probably expecting to find some mischlevous boy around, Ralph thought. But finding no boy and no pencils, he borrowed another pencil of one of the workmen, and this time, when he got through using it, he put it in his pocket. So he managed in this way to keep the one he had borrowed.

Presently he seemed to have measured all the it again, it, too, was gone.

Presently he seemed to have measured all the Presently he seemed to have measured all the boards he needed, and then he began nalling them in place. He took a handful of nails from the pocket of the big apron that he wore and laid them down within easy reach. He used a few of them, and when he reached around for more there were no more there. Then he stood straight up, took off his cap and seratched his

Ralph had been watching all this time, and had Ralph had been watching all this time, and had seen where all the missing articles went, and now at the man's perplexity he laughed aloud. Mamma, who was in the next room, heard the merry laugh, and it did her good. She determined to go in as soon as she finished the dusting and see what was amusing Ralph so much.

out with stronger words than he was in the habit of using. The hens fied as fast as their legs could carry them. The big rooster tried to combine speed with dignity, but he reached the break in the fence only a short distance behind the hens.

Three times that day the rooster and his family invaded the vegetable garden, and thrice John Ashe drove them out. He used hard words, but ing and see what was amusing Ralph so much.

After the loss of his nails, the workman seemed to think something was wrong. He looked all about, questioned some of the other carpenters, and finally went to work onee more. But this time he took the nails from his pocket only as he needed them, and once in a while he would look around as if watching for somebody. But as no-body appeared, he at last seemed quite to forget his mysterious losses, and to work on in his

But Jim Crow seemed satisfied with his morn-ing's work, and after his trick was discovered he flew off home, and the poor workman was left in

As Ralph was much better the next day, mamma said she believed that his laughing so hard over Jim Crow's pranks had done him more good than medicine.—Southern Churchman.

# Historical.

—To the eighteenth century belongs the fashion of "chiens-manchons," or muff-dogs, the most wonderful of which seems to have been Raton, the pet of Ninon l'Enclos, and, according to Mercier of the institute, the mascot of that remarkable lady's everlasting youth and beauty. It was in this guise: Ninon never partook of a meal, but had Raton put by her side in a little basket on the table, and from this coigne of vantage the famous bow-wow would keep watch over his mistress fare. Soup, fish, vegetables, joints and grills used to pass with approbation, and fruit was looked upon with benevolence. But there were angry protests at ragouts and growls at spiced entrements; barking at coffee, and if at spiced entrements; barking at coffee, and if Ninon by any chance made for liquors, the fury of Raton knew no bounds.

of Raton knew no bounds.

"There was a woman in Alexandria named Hypatia, a daughter of Theon, the philosopher,—so learned that she surpassed all the savants of that time. She therefore succeeded to the chair of philosophy in that branch of the riatonic school which follows Piotinus, and gave public lectures on all the doctrines of the same.

—Apicius expended in gluttony \$2,000,000. Fsopis paid for a single dish \$400,000. Caligula spent for one meal \$100,000. Luculius usually paid \$100,000 for a repast. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of \$12,500,000. Lentulus, the soothsayer, had a fortune of \$16,500,000. The sum of \$2,000,000 was paid for the house of Marc Antony. Cæsar before he entered upon any office owed nearly \$11,000,000. Tiberius at his

office owed nearly \$11,000,000. Tiberius at his death left \$118,125,000, which Caligula spent in less than ten months. Crossus possessed in landed property a fortune equal to \$8,000,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves and furniture. Marc Antony owed \$1,500,000 at the ides o March, paid it before the calends of April and squandered \$73,500,000 of the public money.

—Dixo.i H. Lewis, who came to Congress from Alabama in 1829, in his twenty-seventh year, welghed four hundred and thirty pounds. During his term of service in either end of the Capitol a chair of very large dimensions, and o the strongest manufacture, was provided for him. He traveled to Washington in the public mail coaches, and as a passenger he paid for two seats, a space which he entirely filled. Mr. Lewis was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and became chairman of the Finance Committee when he was advanced Senate. The great chair which was pro vided for Mr. Lewis was retained for years by the late Mr. Bassett of the Senate Chamber, and when Judge David Davis, who was a very large man, came to the Senate from Illinois, the Lewis chair was placed at his disposal. But he looked

at it in disgust and observed that he did not want a lounge for a seat.

—The story of the creation, as told on the tablets of ancient Babylon, is now for the first time put at the disposal of modern scholars. Portions of it, as told in cuneiform text, were deciphered by Rawlinson, and the late George Smith but those Assyriologists had only twenty. Smith, but those Assyriologists had only twenty-one tablets and fragments to work with. L. W. King of the British Museum has examined twenty-eight more (some of which are dupliates, however), and is thus able to get a more nearly complete and connected narrative. Several deities appear to have been regarded as in eral detuces appear to nave been regarded as in existence at the beginning of things. At least two, Apsu and Tiamat, represented chaos, and the former rebeiled against the gods in conse-quence. The chief struggle was between him and Ea, whose son, Bel, created the world. Man

was made by Marmuk, who, in spite of the differ-ence in name, may have been identical with Bel. The creation of man was the culminating even of the history. Marmuk told Ea that he intende to perform this task, and asked his father to be head him. Man was to be made out of Marmuk's blood and bone. Marmuk appears to have sur-vived decapitation, as he subsequently took part in the councils of the gods. —The only country in the world where smok-ing is considered a great offence and prohibited

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Theware of Base Imitations. \$1000 Rewar. for arrest and proof of any one selling the sam.

—The development of the modern railroad and steamship makes possible a trip around the world in twenty-seven days, as follows: From New York to Hamburg, 4900 miles, 72 days; Hamburg to Viadivostock, 7000 miles, 62 days; Viadivostock to Seattle, seven thousand miles, 102 days; Seattle to New York, 3300 miles, 22 days; total, 22,000 miles in twenty-seven days.

—One of the Russian railway companies has built a special Puliman car, containing luxuriously fitted dining, smoking, sitting and sleeping compartments, for the sole use of honeymoon couples.

couples.

Only the church steeple at Zudycotee, near Dunkirk, now rises above the sand which overwhelmed the entire village in 1777.

—A resurvey of the one hundredth meridian, forming the boundary between Texas and Indian Territory, takes a strip of land nearly a mile wide and 125 miles long away from Texas. The State will lose this Territory unless Congress approves the old line.

will lose this Territory unless Congress approves the old line.

—The disappearance of aboriginal peoples before our advancing civilization, as seen in the islands of the Pacific, is being repeated in various settlements of the far North. In twenty years the inhabitants of Labrador have decreased from thirty thousand to fifteen thousand. The natives of southwestern Greenland now number but ten thousand, and they require assistance from the Danish government. The extermination of the seal, walrus and polar bear by whalers has reduced the Alaskan Eskimo from perhaps three thousand to about five hundred. The Eskimo at Smith's sound, who a dozen years ago numbered three hundred, are reported by Peary as being reduced to about two hundred.

—One-half of the imports into this country are of materials for manufacture.

—Frau Theresia Kulla, the oldest woman in Vienna, has just celebrated her 103d birthday.

—Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of a very simple expedient. They put a number of live worms and insects into a bottle partly filled with water, which is then securely corked. The bottle is dropped into the water and the fisherman sinks his line alongside. It appears that the wriggling contents of the bottle so tempt the fish that they fall easy victims to the baited hooks.

—One hears a great deal about the glaciers of Alaska, and it is satisfactory to know that Urcle

One hears a great deal about the glaciers of Alaska, and it is satisfactory to know that Upcle Sam possesses a few more important ice rivers of his own. But few people are aware that there are in Montana some of the finest glaciers in the

world, even rivaling those of the Alps.

—It is discovered that nearly twenty-five —It is discovered that nearly twenty-nve women are serving as rural delivery mail carriers. No women are appointed as mail carriers in the cities, and the Postoffice Department is opposed to women doing such work anywhere, it being deemed too severe for them. The appointments in the rural free delivery service would not have en made if it had been known that the candi

dates were women.

—Sir Humphry Davy put a wire-gauze envelope around the miner's lamp and thus removed the greatest danger of fire-damp explosions. Professor Artemieff of the Kief (Russia) sions. Professor Artemien of the Kief (Kussia) University has devised a suit of clothes likewise made of wire gauze, which will protect the wearer from electric shocks of every kind Wearing such a suit, he received a shock from a denser charged to 150,000 volts, and attracte

sparks more than a yard long with his hands, without burning himself in the least.

—Ninety thousand pounds of snails reach Pars daily. They come chiefly from Burgundy and Provence.

—Two motor cars will be provided for the free use of the tenants of some flats now being

erected in Paris. -At the recent meeting of the British As sociation for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Arthur Schuster called attention to the great waste of power in the science of meteorology where the workers are nearly all devoting thei energies solely to accumulating observations. Those engaged in calculating the results of the vast collections of data are out few, and those occupied in deducing from them the physical laws inderlying meteorological phenomena are still lewer. As a consequence, undigested figures are ulating to an extent which threatens to crush future generations. Observations taken without a view to the solution of some definite

problem are of comparatively little value.

— From observations of ninety-one occultations of stars by the moon, G. W. Hough divides the phenomena into four classes. In one curious class the star appears to be projected upon the moon's disc for some seconds before its final disappearance, the cause seeming to be the passage of the star behind a depression on the edge of the disc. In the occultation of a close double, he star was seen again after its first disap-

pearance, and a second disappearance was re-corded four seconds after the first.

—The new automatic pistol of Lieutenant Hino of the Japanese infantry, fires eighty car-tridges a minute, and has a range of more than

Hino of the Japanese infantry, fires eighty cartridges a minute, and has a range of more than one thousand yards.

—The largest flying machine in nature is found by Langley and Lucas to have been the Ornithostoma injens, the greatest of the pterodactyls of ancient days, whose body weight was probably about thirty pounds, and whose extended wings measured about twenty feet from tip to tip. The largest of existing flying creatures is the albatross, which has a weight of eighteen pounds and a spread of wing of 11½ feet, though its wing area is but seven square feet, while it develops only a twentieth of a horse-power; and such is this bird's power of progression by mysterious soaring that a tagged individual has been known to traverse at least 3150 miles in twelve days. Whether the pterodactyl represents the extreme possible limit of weigh-carrying by wings is one of our interesting problems. Langley's steen flying machine had a supporting area of fifty-four square feet, a weight of thirty pounds, developed 1½-horse power and repeatedly flew from one-half to three-fourths of a mile.

—The Japanese, up to forty years ago, had a very silly custom. They xaccinated on the tip of the nose.

—A vacuum tube of any length up to six feet in which mercury vapor is raised to high incandescence, constitutes the Cooper Hewitt electric lamp. The light is curious and unusual, being of a vivid violet hue almost completely free from red rays, and its weird effects unfit it for domestic use, although it is claimed to have advan tages for many purposes. It is stated to require only a seventh as much electric energy as the ordinary glow lamp, while it has run continuously without renewal for two hundred days of ten hours each.

Home Dressmaking. Mints by May Manton. THIL!

4348 Seven Gored 247 Child's Dress, 4 to 12 yrs.

22 to 30 waist Child's Dress. 4847.

To be Made With or Without the Lining. To be Made With or Without the Lining.

The dress consists of the fitted body lining, over which the waist is arranged and the skirt. The lining is faced to form the yoke and the fronts and back of the waist proper are arranged over it, the fitting being accomplished by shoulder and under-arm seams. The under sleeves are full, in guimpe style, while those of the waist are circular. At the neck is a simple standing collar. Both skirt and flounce are circular, the flounce being joined to a deep yoke portion, and together they are seamed to the waist, the entire frock closing at the centre back. If desired the dress can be made without the lining, and the lining with bishop sleeves can be finished as a separate guimpe.

The quantity of material required for the medium.

guimpe.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of all-over lace for yoke and bishop sleeve.

The pattern, 4447, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 8, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

# Woman's Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt, 4846.

Perforated for Dip in Front. Perforated for Dip in Front.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is arranged in groups of tucks that conceal all the seams. The tucks are stitched flat to flounce depth, then fall in soft and gracefal fullness. The back is laid in flat inverted plaits and may be either stitched as illustrated or simply pressed as preferred. The placket is finished invisibly at the centre back or under the plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 21 inches wide or 5 yards 52 inches wide or 5 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4348, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.



4349 Plain Shirt Waist 4350 Child's Wrapper 32 to 44 bust. 6 mos, to 8 vrs

Woman's Plain Shirt Waist. 4849. To be Made With or Without Fitted Lining. To be Made With or Without Fitted Lining.

The waist consists of the smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front, separately from the outside, the fronts and the back. The shoulders are plain and smooth, but the fuliness at the waist is arranged in gathers that are drawn down at the back. but blouse slightly at the front. At the front edge is the fashionable broad box plait through which the casing is made. The sleeves are in bishop style with invisible openings and straight cuffs that close at the outside.

outside.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4348, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure.

Child's Wrapper. 4350 Comfortable wrappers that can be slipped on over the nightgown, or when a needed rest from play is to be taken, are essential to the well-being of all chilvery pretty little one shown is made of dot fannel in pink and white, and is finished with feat titching in pink corticelli silk, but fiannel

challie and the lighter cotton materials of summer wear are all appropriate.

The wrapper is made with fronts and back, both of which are gathered at the neck edges and fall in soft folds, the shaping being accomplished by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The sleeves, in bishop style, are gathered into narrow wristbands and the neck is finished with a turn-over coliar.

The quantity of material required for medium size (4 years) is 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 3½ yards 32 inches wide.

The pattern, 4350, is cut in sizes for children of &



4352 Tucked Skirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust. 22 to 30 waist,

Woman's Blonce or Shirt Wolst 4851 The waist consists of the lining, the plain back the tucked fronts and the vest. The back is smooth across the shoulders, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are tucked to yoke at the waist line, but the fronts are tucked to yoke depth and so provide soft folds over the bust. The narrow vest is attached to the right side and buttoned under the left. The sleeves are tucked to fit snugly at their upper portions and form the fishionable full puffs below, and are held at the wrists by cuffs that close invisibly under the pointed strap. The neck is finished with a stock cut to form a point at the centre your. The neck is nnished with a stock cut to form a point at the centre iront.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 34 yards 32 inches wide or 24 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards of all-over embroidery.

The waist pattern, 4551, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 38, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

Woman's Tucked Skirt Having Circular Yoke, Skirt and Flo Perforated for Dip in Front.

Tucks of all sorts are greatly in vogue and suit the pliable materials of the season to a nicety. The model shown is one of the newest and is peculiarly well adapted to tall women. As shown it is made of canvas veiling in beige color and machine stitched with corticelli silk, but all the skirting materials of

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send is, cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGE-WAY, Boston, Mass.

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#### The Horse.

Benefits of Driving.

"No other exercise known combines the same degree of physical activity, of functional invigoration and of pleasure, with such slight tax upon the vital powers, as driving," says a. London writer. "The physical activity is the result of two causes: Physical activity is the result of two cades:
First, the jolting, jarring and swaying of
the vehicle; and secondly, the vital stimulation incident to the pleasure of the drive.
It is difficult to say which of these influences
is the more important as a vital stimulant,
the mechanical agitation or the exhibitation.
The movement of the vehicle necessitates a certain amount of muscular action, mainly in the muscles of the abdominal region and the waist. Every swaying of the trunk backward, forward or to the side calls for a gentle contraction of these important mus-cles, and every such contraction accelerates, by just so much, the action of the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and bowels. The mechanical agitation imparted to the body by the vehicle acts in quite a different way to emphasize the same effect—to en-courage deeper respiration, heart action and peristalis. Then the rapid movement through the air, bringing the skin con-stantly in contact with fresh supplies of air (thus creating a kind of artificial breeze) is of immense value in increasing the amount of oxygen absorbed by it."

Savable was the biggest money-winner among the two-year-olds on the running turf last year, with \$50,780 to his credit. Fiftynine two-year-olds won \$5000 or over each

Prince Alert (2.00) has started in eighty races, being out of the money but eight times. He has paced 276 heats, winning 141, and has the enviable record of pacing sixty-three winning heats below 2.10.

Promise (2.121), that is picked as one of the coming stars, was sold once for \$40, and his speed was discovered while he was hauling a market gardener's wagon. He is well bred, being by Silver Chimes, out of Boca, by Stranger; grandam, Maybug, by Aber-

The best medicine for heaves is arsenic given in small quantities. Give a dose of five grains once in twenty-four hours in the mixed feed for two weeks, then, after a will cure in most cases. Give only five grains, no more. Give the horse mixed feed slightly moistened, just so that the feed will stick to the hay. The hay should be well shaken out and moistened just enough to make it slightly damp.

The State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, N. Y, are to be greatly improved during the oming year. The railroad tracks are to be removed from the back of the grand stand to the back of the State Fair buildings, and a platform nearly their entire length erected, so that instead of unloading five or six cars at a time they will be able to unload forty or fifty. A big main building will also be erected, which will be a grand structure and located in the centre of the grounds. It will contain an immense auditorium, capable of seating five thousand persons, with a stage for a band. Some of the celebrated musical organizations of the country will be engaged for the fair next year.

Richard Croker's most prominent victory Richard Croker's most prominent victory the consumer, who was in a tight place. in the English races was for the Portland The price quoted should be the same for all, Plate, which he won with Gladwin. It rich and poor, high and low, but if the netted him \$125,000, counting in his bets. dealer were philanthropically inclined, he netted him \$125,000, counting in his bets. He expects to have a big season in 1903, and has purchased through J. S. McDonald of New York a number of colts by Florizel and St. Simon, now being trained by Hug-

Coal Investigations.

In the investigations at the Chamber of Commerce in this city recently, by the sub-committee from Washington, it was con-clusively shown, we believe, that both the

Granted, but it would be brother out of a coal hole.

Whether investigations scarcity and high price of coal in Boston was due principally to the coal roads that conspired with the independent operators ed the consumers. This may be regarded, in some quarters, as an employment of shrewd and justifiable business tactics, but the generality of people look upon it as little better than the methods used by highway robbers to empty the pockets of those

who happen to be placed at their mercy. Many of the local dealers seem to have been the victims of this conspiracy as well as their customers, and they were obliged to charge advanced rates to get even small profits. There are, no doubt, some unprin cipled dealers in Boston, who will take an unfair advantage of the consumer whenever they have the opportunit, but in all kinds of business men of a similar description are to be found. The investigation now going on at the State House has furnished evidence, we think, that all dealers were not acting squarely, but those who attempted to when things return to their normal condition in the coal trade these traders will suffer from a lack of patronage, and may be fairly driven out of business, owing to their grasping propensities.

We see no great harm in an association making a market price for coal, but after it is established it should be adhered to com pletely. What would we say of a dry-goods house, for instance, which put up in its window that its price for cotton cloth was six cents a vard, and then charged the buyer nine cents. But this would not be any more inconsistent than to quote coal at \$12 a tor

Horse Owners Should Use

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THEIR HOPE FOR THE FUTURITY.

at retail and then demand \$18 a ton from might make a discount to his poorer customers, which need not appear on the face of the bill. In this way he would be favoring the small buyers, though probably the big ones would object if they thought there was any discrimination. Some people will, no doubt, say that this would not be according to usually accepted business methods. Granted, but it would be helping a poorer

Whether investigations ever do anything to relieve a distressing situation may well be doubted. They usually come when the conditions which they are expected to re-lieve are past. The logic of events is more potent than investigations, and with the back of the winter broken and a plentiful supply of coal at the wharves, we may nably look for further reductions in the prices of coal that will not make it much higher at this time of the year than it has en in corresponding seasons in the past.

A Grass Specialist and His Way. [Continued from last week.] 11.

The gist of it all is thorough and frequent working of the soil before seeding down. It is quite well known that more goodness can be washed loose by rain and sucked out by plant roots if the soil is made fine and This is an admitted secret of specialist T.

of J. H. Hale, the peach grower, and of others who have learned how to scratch and pound the fertility out of the soil.

one-half the seed is sown in each direction, or seven-tenths of a gill. The object of the extreme care is, of course, to get the seed in

Analysis shows that common soils have plant food enough to grow hundreds of crops if the plants could only get at it. Mr. Clark has helped his grass roots to reach a little of this locked-up richness, and hence his success, allowing much also for his care-ful seeding, application of quick-acting soluble fertilizers and general attention to detail. Most farmers slight their mowing lots; Mr. Clark works and thinks over his nous sixteen-acre grass field from start to finish.

In the first place it cost him \$4000 to clear off and bury the rocks. Plenty of equally good land all cleared could be bought for very much less money, yet his hay has paid him back the cost with fair interest.

FREQUENT THOROUGH WORKING THE SOIL is doubtless Mr. Clark's great lesson to farmers. It is, of course, not necessary to use the cutaway harrow and other excellent tools which he makes. Anything will do that will tine the soil to a fair depth. Note the way he works the soil. Before sowing, the land has been stirred forty-three simes, thus: With cutaway harrow, thirty-two times; with smoothing harrow, four times; with torrent plow, two times; with grass hoe once. At thirty cents per hour, these stirrings, taking about thirty hours per acre in all, cost \$9 per acre.

Farmers who have other tools would use plows, disk harrows, spike or spring tooth harrow, smoothing harrows, horse weeder, etc. The cultivation is not to get rid of the sod that is supposed usually to have been worked down by a year of some other crop The point is to keep working the lumps and particles finer and finer until they give out some of their richness, through action of air and light and rain. The working is all done in July and August.

Then he sows wheat or rye, adding two hundred pounds of fertilizer in the spring, and harvesting a heavy crop of grain and straw. Of course\_there is no need to adopt

Mr. Clark's wheat crop. The principle is to work the soil two seasons, with what would seem to many extreme thoroughness, before sowing the grass. The wheat also protects the soil over winter.

over each time, once a week, for a month or so, stirring the soil at least thirty times.

SOWING THE GRASS SEED.

On Sept. 1 he sows fourteen quarts timothy and fourteen quarts reclaimed redtop, sowing between lines 8‡ feet apars, protted every sixty-six feet. Each space 6538‡ feet

is two square rods.

Only half of each kind of seed is to be sown in one direction, and that by itself, the other half being sown at right angles to the first in precisely the same way.

GO OVER THE FIELD FOUR TIMES. Consequently, it is necessary to go over the field four times in this sowing by hand. As this part has sometimes occasioned difficulty, I will state, as exactly as I can, what is my own practice. I use two lines or oords about one-quarter of an inch in diameter and twenty rods (330) feet long; each of these lines is cut and looped every four rods (sixty-six) feet. For fertilizer I lay the lines one rod (16\frac{1}{2} feet) apart; for grass seed, because it is so much lighter, just half this distance. In the former case the oblong will contain four square rods; in the latter, two. If a cup could be made holding precisely the amount of grass seed nece sary each way for one of these oblongs, it would be very serviceable; the amount is, of cheat in measure and price are marked, and B. Terry's big wheat and potato crops and course, one-eightieth of seven quarts, since

> ence with them. THE NEXT STEP.

as evenly as possible. There are machines

for sowing grass seed, but I have no experi-

The next step before harrowing is to sow five hundred pounds—or more if the land is poor—of fall dressing. Here again care is necessary that the sowing be done evenly; it is therefore better to sow half the quantity in one direction between lines, and the other half at right angles to the first in the same way. The quantity for each oblong of four square rods, if all is sown at on be one-fortieth of five hundred pounds or 12½ pounds; if one-half is sown each way 6½ pounds. Ten days later one can tell by the color of the grass whether the fertilizer has been evenly sown or not; if not sow more. Correction in detail brings large results; time, faithful work is led to insure success, after all, work as careful as this requires but little time comparatively.

HARROW IN THE SEED. Now harrow in the seed and fertilizer

together, with the smoothing harrow, the leveling board having first been removed. Harrow in four directions, each time in half lap. Roll the land smooth and keep every-thing off the field until April. When the After the grain crop he begins to work the soil again about the middle of July, and chops it up with harrows three or four times dressing, which contains a much higher percentage of all active chemicals, especially of nitrogen, than the fall dressing. By July 1, one ought surely to cut four tons

The cost for team labor at thirty cents an hour, hand labor, seed, fertilizer, getting the hay, etc., was \$49, leaving \$39 net for the first year. The second year the cost would be eight hundred pounds fertilizer \$25, sowing fertilizer \$1.50, getting hay \$9; cost in all, \$35.50; crop, 5½ tons, at \$16, or \$88; profit, \$52.50. The advice of Mr. Clark is to rework and reseed the land every five or six years.

Some soils are too wet to grow grain or other crops, and in such cases he advises working the soil the first season a few times extra, making say fifty-five times over and sowing grass seed in the fall. This would save a year, but some of the sod would be left and the soil not generally in such fine condition as if cropped and worked for a year preceding the grass. SOME OF MR. CLARK'S POINTS.

No guesswork.

Soil stirred seven times and seven times Careful seeding and reseeding bare spots.
Plenty of topdressing and extra for the

Watching and studying to help the crop as it seems to need each season Fighting drought with liberal fertiliz-

veak-gro ing spots.

In curing hay, heap it at night and stir it often by day.

Pack evenly in the barn to avoid hard spots and damaged hay.

The second crop should be cut just before

freezing. Fields are never pastured or any animal allowed on them, except at haying time.

Middlesex County, Ct. G. B. FISKE.

Notes from Washington, D. C. Bearing upon the recent discussion of Louisiana molasses as a stock food, Consul Covert at Lyons reports to the State Department a portion of the proceedings of the French National Congress lately held. He says: "Mr. Lambert of the Troy Sugar Mills heated in a large closed receptacle a mixture of molasses and chopped straw. By drying this mixture in a warm room, a product was obtained which he called pailmel, and which can be readily packed and transported and

easily handled. This feed is composed of forty-five per cent. of straw and fifty-five per cent. of molasses. It contains at least twenty-five per cent. of sugar and fifty-five could be almost entirely overcome by the per cent. of digestible matter. Twelve horses employed in farm work were fed a made by the Bureau of Animal Industry ration composed of ten pounds of pailmel, seven pounds of oats and seven pounds of hay during 120 days. They were weighed once a week. They increased in weight by doing hard work.

"A number of sheep were fed 2 1-5 pounds The results are based on a crop of four tons at \$16 per ton the first cutting and 1½ during forty-two days. The total increase in weight per animal was twenty-six due to this disease."

California irrigation covers the extremes sere fruit orchard to the immense stock pay a fair profit.

farm with its dozen big fields of rank-growing alfalfa. No forage crop produces the tonnage per agree that alfalfa does in the warm Southwest, where it can grow almost the year around; at the same time no crop takes such a supply of water. Given a loamy soil, plenty of water in it, and a hot sunshine, and alfalfa will do as effective and alfalfa will do as effectives. pumping as the most improved centrifugal, When you see three or four great ricks of alfalfa hay, each almost as long as an ordinary city block, and as high as the peak a two-story cottage, you wonder where the hay all comes from, until you learn that in the Southwest alfalfa is cut five, six or the Southwest alfalfa is cut five, six or seven times a year, and then pastured. The region of Bakersfield, Cal., has become famous of late through the discovery of vast deposits of oil, and this is making the countrich; nevertheless, its agricultural resources are likely to be more enduring and certain. The whole of the Kern river is spread out on alfalfa fields and contributes to the making of great herds of beef and dairy cattle. This is one section of southern Cali-fornia where water is applied with a lavish hand. At the same time, the Kern river ne of the very few streams of the countri whose entire flow, even during flood times is utilized. No part of the Kern river, it said, ever finds its way to the sea. When the flood runs so high as to fill all the in numerable canals and ditches which spread out from the Kern like a gigantic spider web, and so flood all the alfalfa meadows then the water is poured into a large natura basin, whose one outlet has been dammed In this way the flood waters of the river are impounded in a large storage reservoir, with the singular feature, however, that instead of being located in the mountains, at the head-waters of the river, it is at its extreme

A strong effort is being made at this session of Congress to consolidate the various forestry branches, divisions and bureaus of the Government under one systematic bu-reau. This is a subject which deserves the earnest recognition of Congress. At present there are forestry operations in the land office, the Interior Department proper and the agricultural department. The President has recommended to Congress that these various branches should be consolidated under one bureau, inasmuch as there is now duplication of work and conflict of authority. This is certainly the common-sense view which should be taken of the question. The forestry problem, as it relates not only to our lumber but our water supply, is one of great importance, and is coming to be generally so recognized. The proposed conolidation would not only result in increased efficiency, but also in more economica

Mr. R. A. Pearson, who lately made a visit to Cuba for the Department of Agriculture, says that that island is an excellent stock country, and that many go so far as to redict that at some future time beef will be sent from the markets of Cuba to the United States. At present, however, owing to the great slaughter of stock during the war, not enough cattle are raised for home use, and it is necessary to import large numbers from Texas and elsewhere. Recently large numbers of Mexican cattle have been imported by the Cuban government and distributed at cost on easy terms to the farmers in certain districts where the cattle were practically destroyed during the war.

From a mere experiment of the Department of Agriculture, to show farmers and cattle raisers that the ravages of blackleg amounts now each year to over one million and a half doses. "Last year," says Dr. Salmon, the chief of the bureau, "this vaccine gave most favorable results; the losses in the vaccinated herds were less than one per cent. of the total number. The discovery and use of blackleg vaccine has elim-inated almost all risk among cattle growers

.Fall pigs wintered on skimmilk, oil meal and corn meal, should weigh 125 to 150 of agriculture—that is from the small ten- pounds very early in the spring, and should



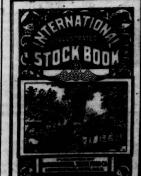
View of Green's Nursery Co. Farms, Rochester, N.Y.

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certain extent

tent cloth. Our in June, average The prices or would not be suf of growing then market with a fa sary in order to in etc. Cucumbers from \$2 to \$5 per and in order to a profit they cught \$1 each. At the limited market f No doubt a large to take the matt of melons grown Ford, and the Ford, and the q plants were eith double-shoot sys were nipped at Many fine crops of glass on private of per vine being of five. Some spec are now and th private estates to ity of the fruit tespecially good.